



US006469715B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Carter et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** US 6,469,715 B1
(45) **Date of Patent:** *Oct. 22, 2002

- (54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE OPERATION OF A GRAPHICAL OBJECT USING A PROJECT**
- (75) Inventors: **Eric H. Carter**, Beaverton; **Scott J. Schanel**; **Kenneth R. Ostrin**, both of Portland, all of OR (US)
- (73) Assignee: **Corel Inc.**, Ottawa (CA)
- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.
- (21) Appl. No.: **09/273,170**
- (22) Filed: **Mar. 19, 1999**
- (51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **G06F 3/14**
- (52) **U.S. Cl.** **345/763; 345/764; 345/762; 345/810; 707/515; 707/516**
- (58) **Field of Search** **707/516, 515; 345/763, 967, 762, 764, 810; 709/769, 315, 318**

5,574,918 A	11/1996	Hurley et al.	395/561
5,577,189 A	11/1996	Gay et al.	395/326
5,583,983 A	12/1996	Schmitter	395/705
5,586,326 A	12/1996	Ryu et al.	395/701
5,592,600 A	1/1997	De Pauw et al.	395/140
5,600,765 A	2/1997	Ando et al.	395/133
5,600,780 A	2/1997	Hiraga et al.	395/334
5,603,034 A	2/1997	Swanson	395/701
5,611,031 A	3/1997	Hertzfeld et al.	395/133
5,617,114 A *	4/1997	Bier et al.	345/113
5,627,959 A	5/1997	Brown et al.	395/356
5,634,095 A	5/1997	Wang et al.	395/326
5,644,770 A	7/1997	Burke et al.	395/710
5,652,909 A	7/1997	Kodosky	395/800
5,671,380 A	9/1997	Hidaka	395/348
5,680,617 A *	10/1997	Gough et al.	707/104
5,689,286 A	11/1997	Wugofski	345/348
5,704,028 A	12/1997	Schanel et al.	395/140
5,710,926 A	1/1998	Maurer	395/701
5,715,473 A	2/1998	Reed	395/805
5,737,507 A *	4/1998	Smith	345/433
5,760,788 A	6/1998	Chainini et al.	345/474
5,767,852 A	6/1998	Keller et al.	345/348
5,799,157 A	8/1998	Escallon	395/227
5,799,193 A	8/1998	Sherman et al.	395/703
5,799,306 A	8/1998	Sun et al.	707/10
5,815,153 A	9/1998	Isensee et al.	345/354
5,832,481 A	11/1998	Sheffield	707/4
6,157,935 A *	12/2000	Tran et al.	707/503

* cited by examiner

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,280,610 A	1/1994	Travis, Jr. et al.	395/600
5,325,479 A	6/1994	Kaasila	395/151
5,345,543 A	9/1994	Capps et al.	395/137
5,481,740 A	1/1996	Kodosky	395/800
5,481,741 A	1/1996	McKaskle et al.	395/800
5,499,365 A	3/1996	Anderson et al.	395/600
5,517,663 A	5/1996	Kahn	395/800
5,522,024 A	5/1996	Hiraga et al.	395/155
5,524,193 A	6/1996	Covington et al.	395/154
5,526,478 A	6/1996	Russell, Jr. et al.	395/154
5,551,030 A	8/1996	Linden et al.	395/600
5,559,943 A	9/1996	Cyr et al.	395/155
5,560,012 A	9/1996	Ryu et al.	395/700
5,566,295 A	10/1996	Cypher et al.	395/161
5,570,462 A	10/1996	McFarland	395/136

Primary Examiner—Kristine Kincaid

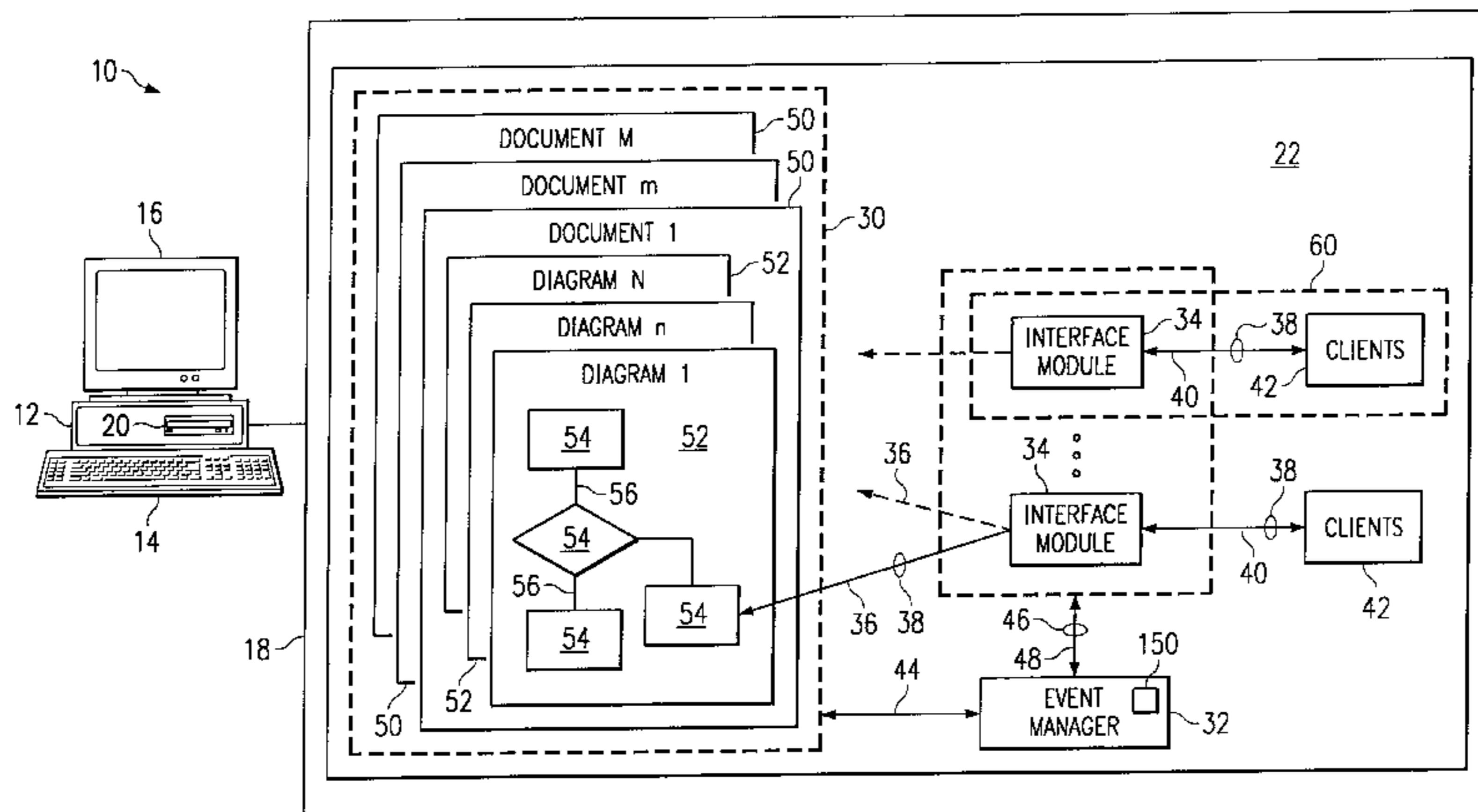
Assistant Examiner—Thomas T. Nguyen

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Baker Botts L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system for controlling the operation of a graphical object includes a processor coupled to an input device, an output device, a memory, and a data retrieval device. The processor executes an application that supports an event manager which detects the initiation of an event upon a graphical object. The application further supports a project that dynamically associates with and dissociates from the graphical object to execute instructions associated with the event.

12 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



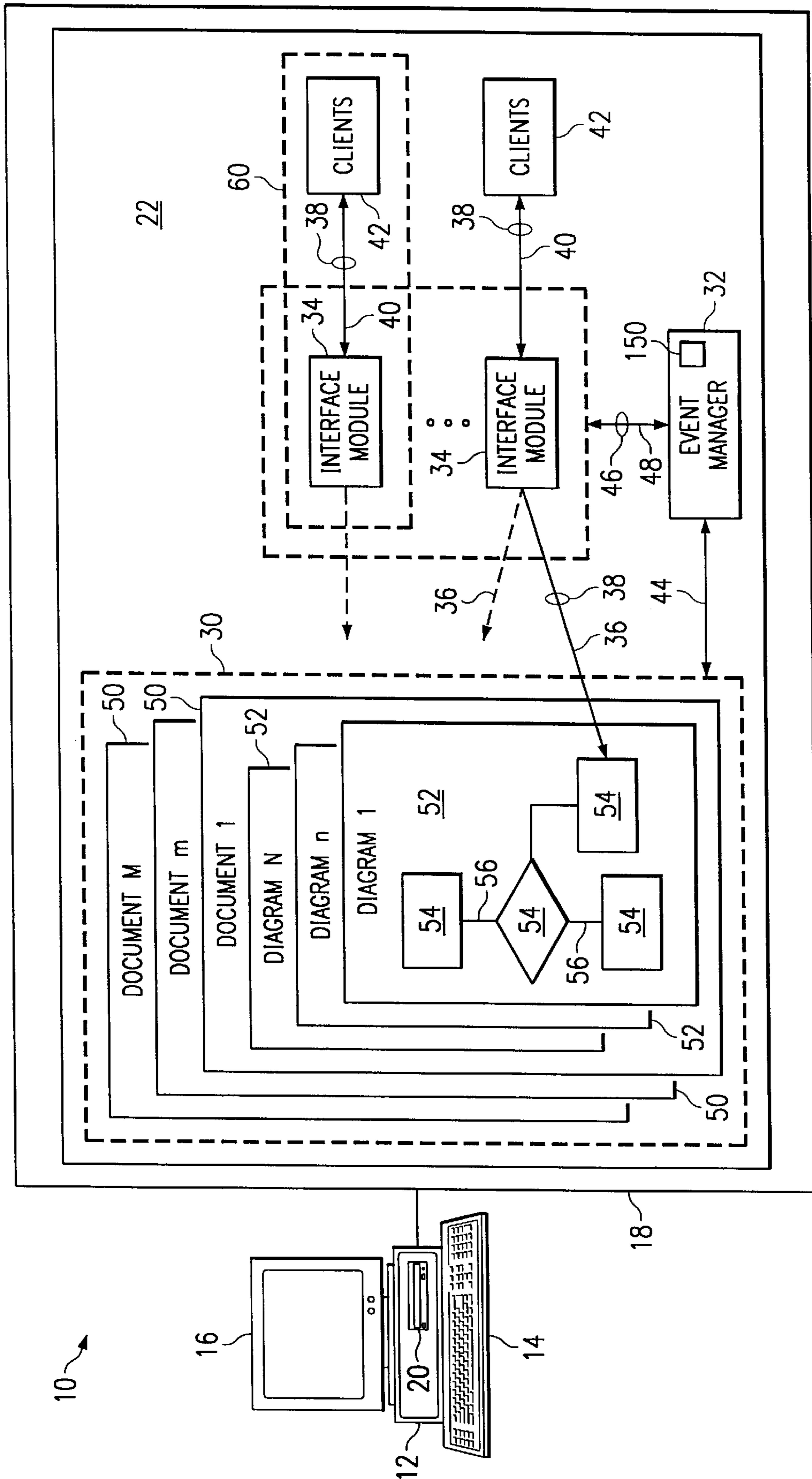


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

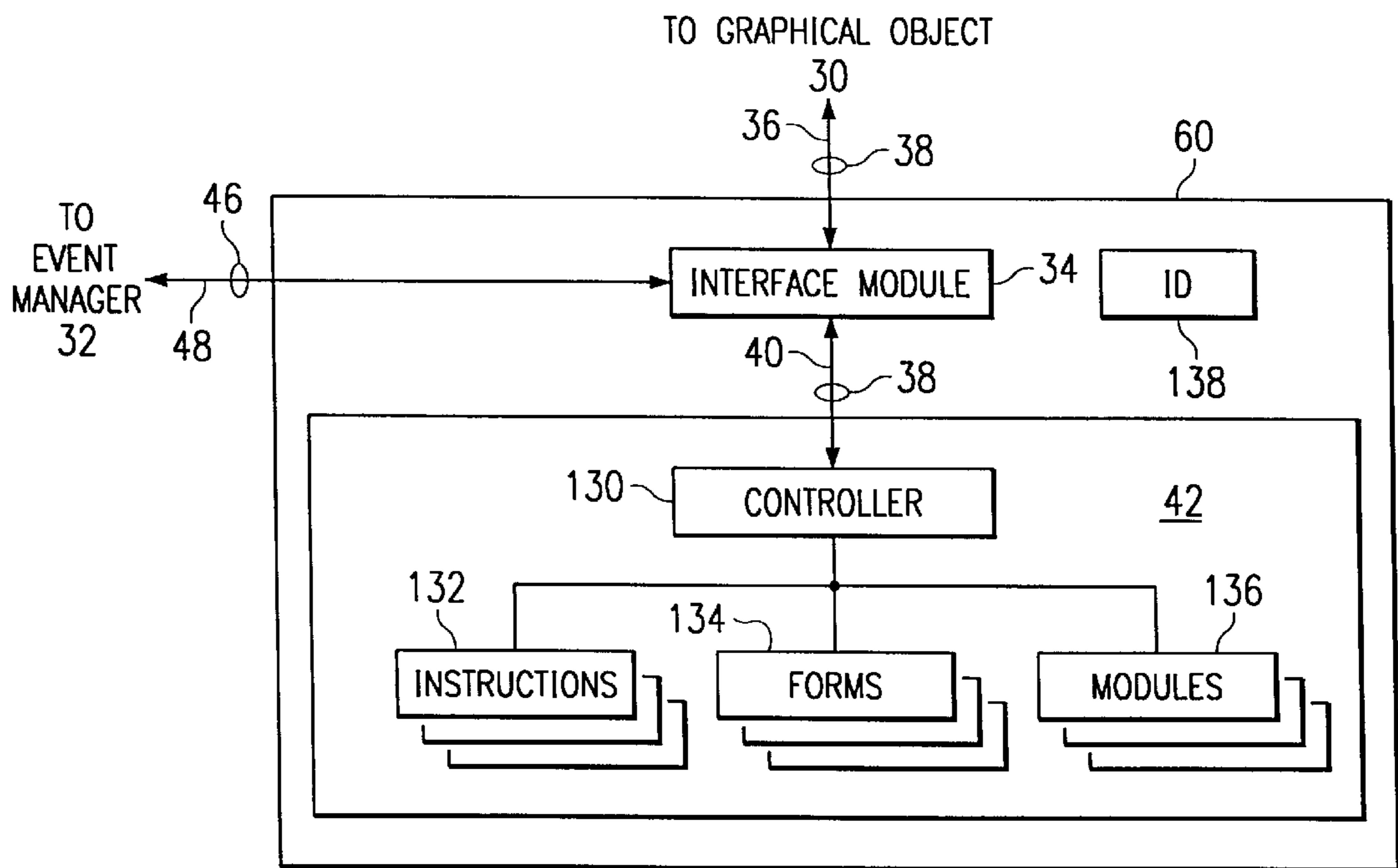
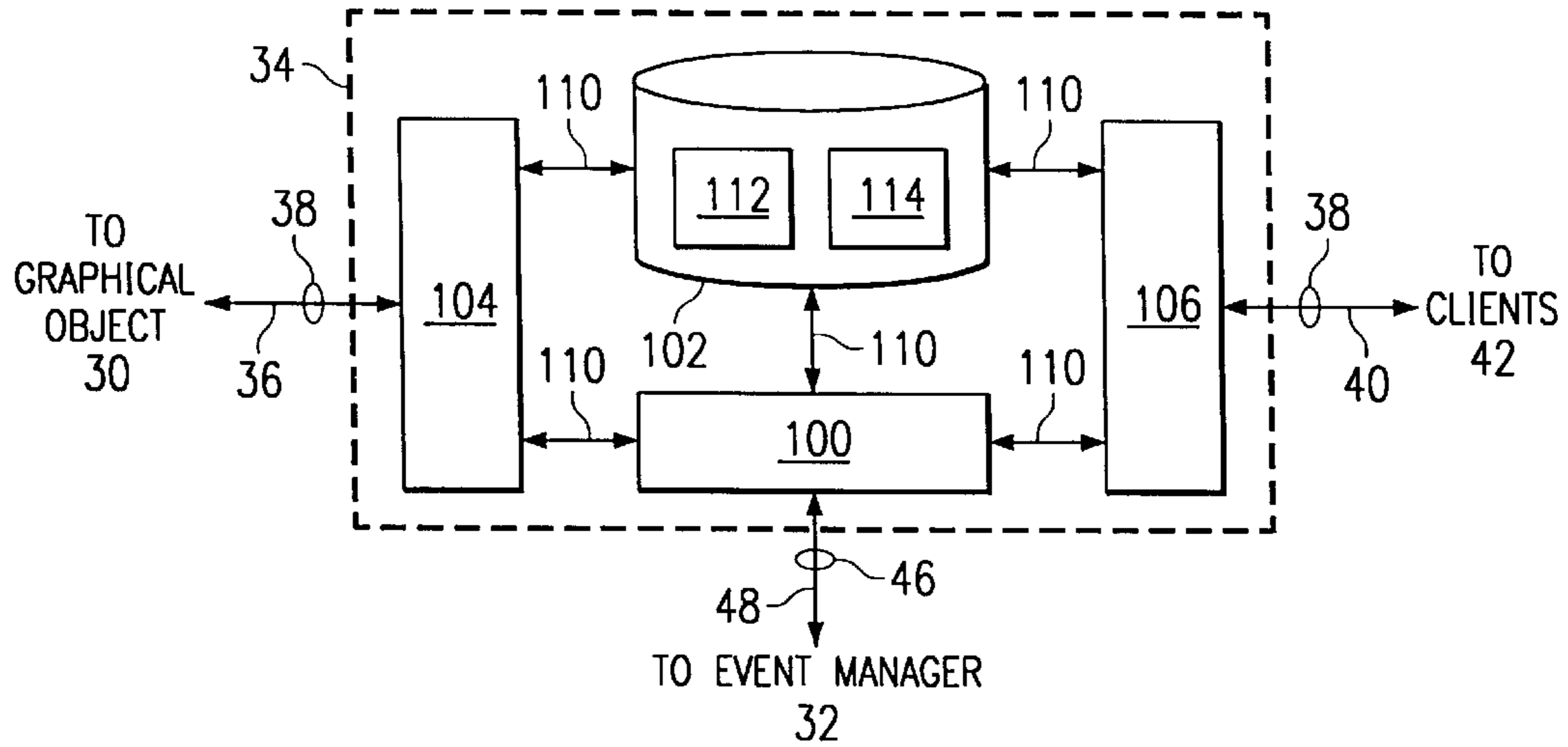


FIG. 3

150

154

	APPLICATION	DOCUMENT	DIAGRAM
GRAPHICAL SHAPES	160	162	164
GRAPHICAL CONNECTORS	166	168	170
GRAPHICAL DIAGRAMS	172	174	-
DOCUMENTS	176	-	-

152

FIG. 4A

162

	DOCUMENT NUMBER					
	1	2	...	n	...	N
INTERFACE MODULE IDENTIFIER	180	182	...	184	...	186

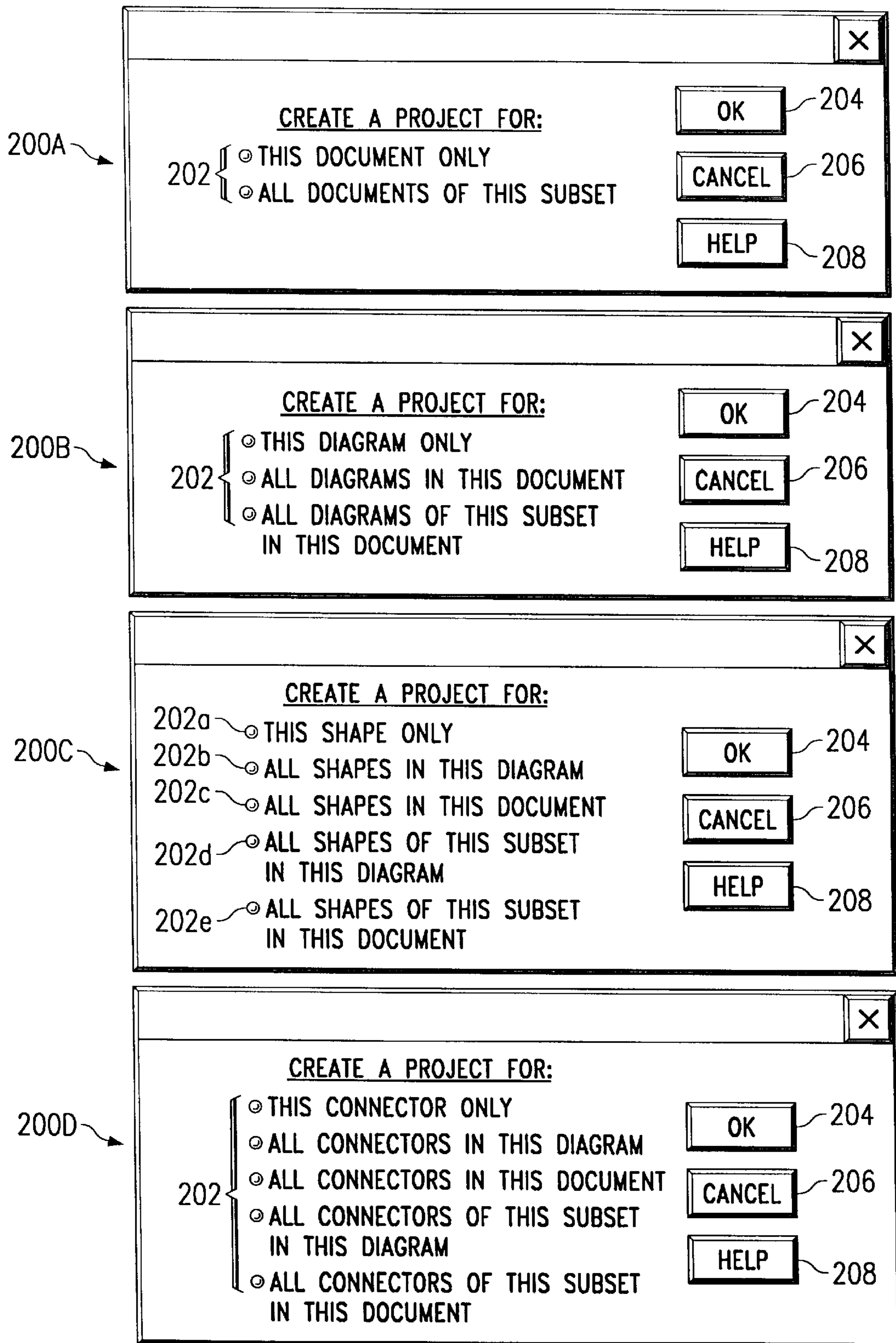
FIG. 4B

164

	GRAPHICAL DIAGRAM NUMBER					
	1	2	...	n	...	N
INTERFACE MODULE IDENTIFIER	190	192	...	194	...	196

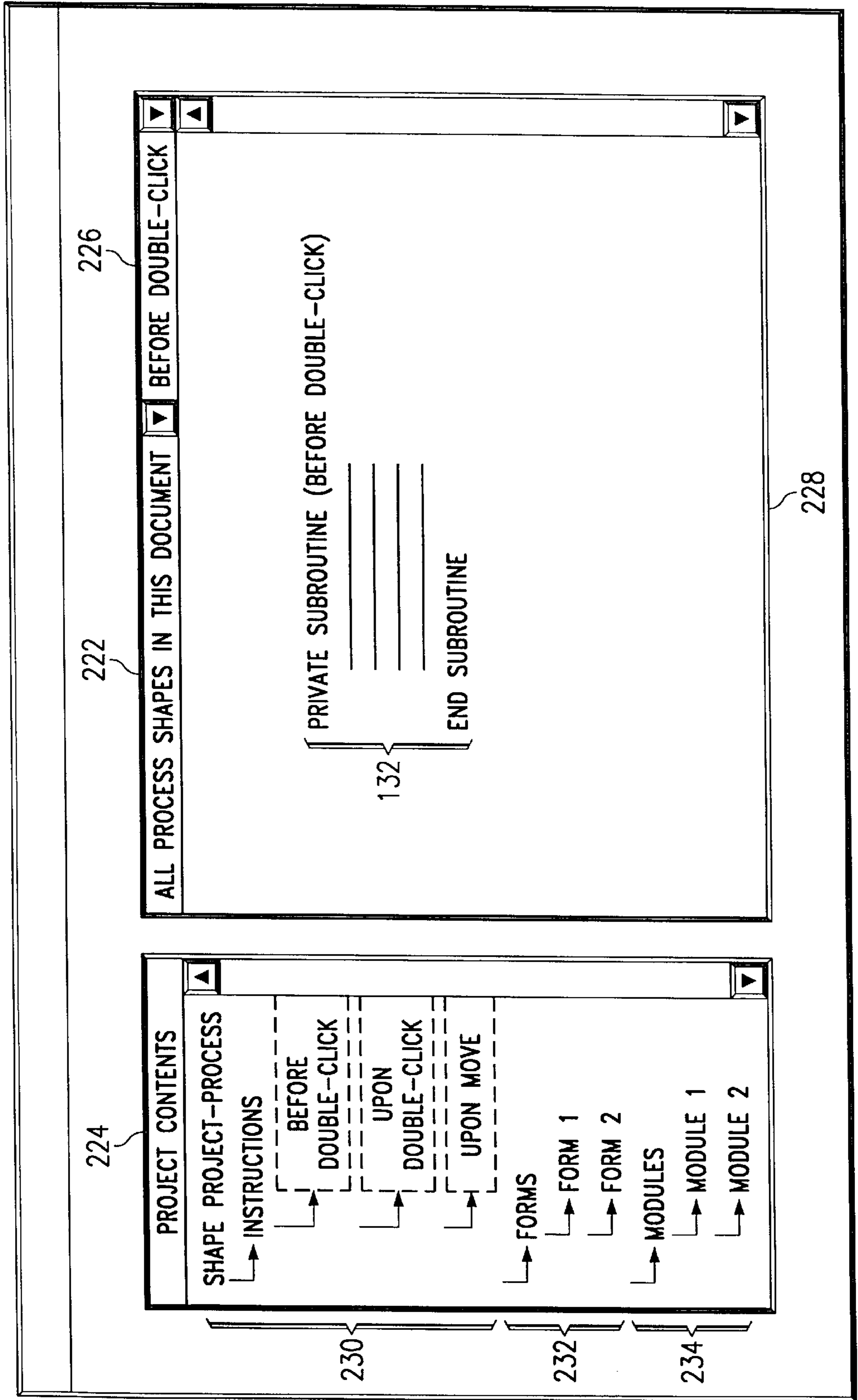
FIG. 4C

FIG. 5



220

FIG. 6



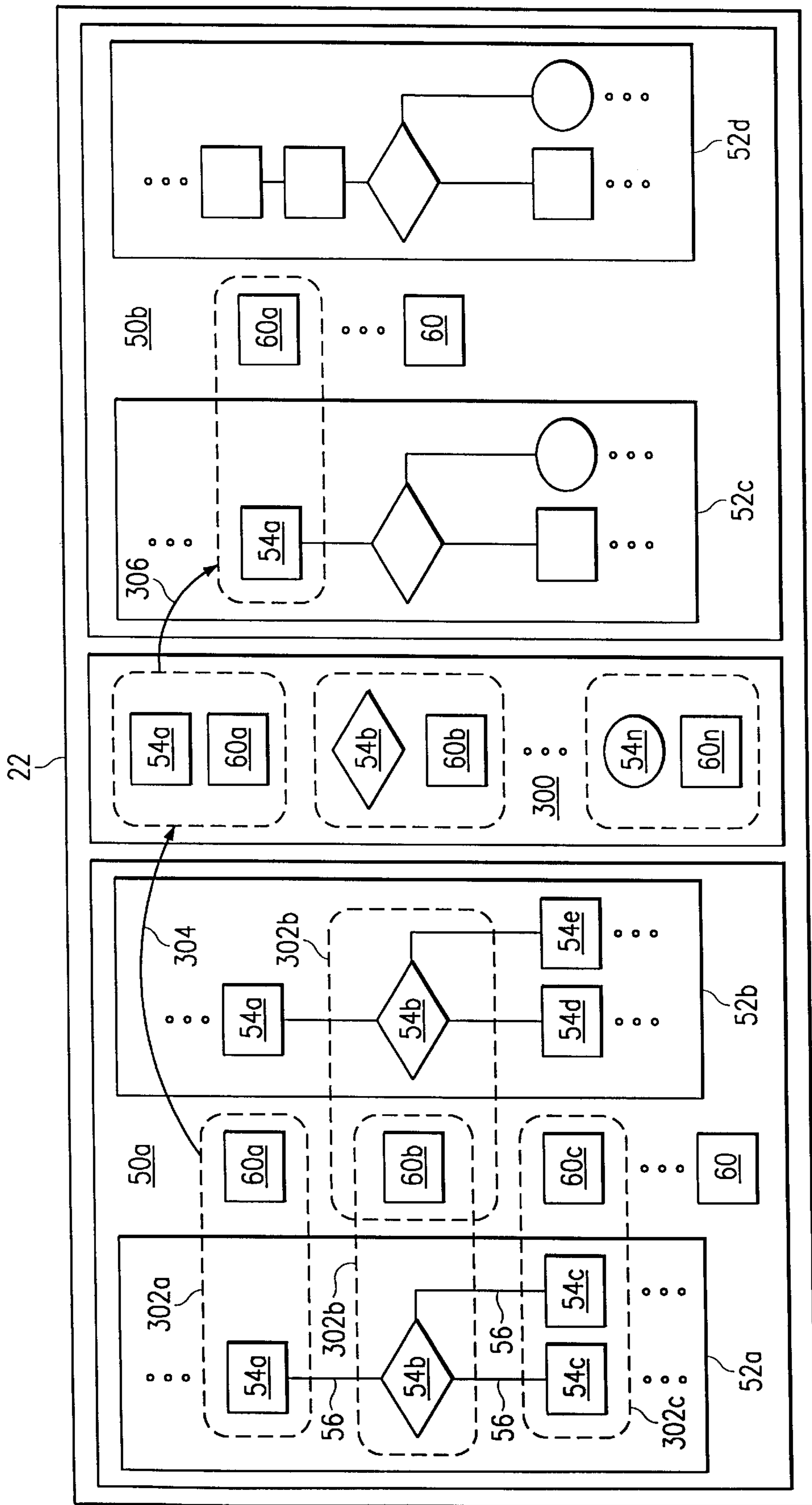


FIG. 7

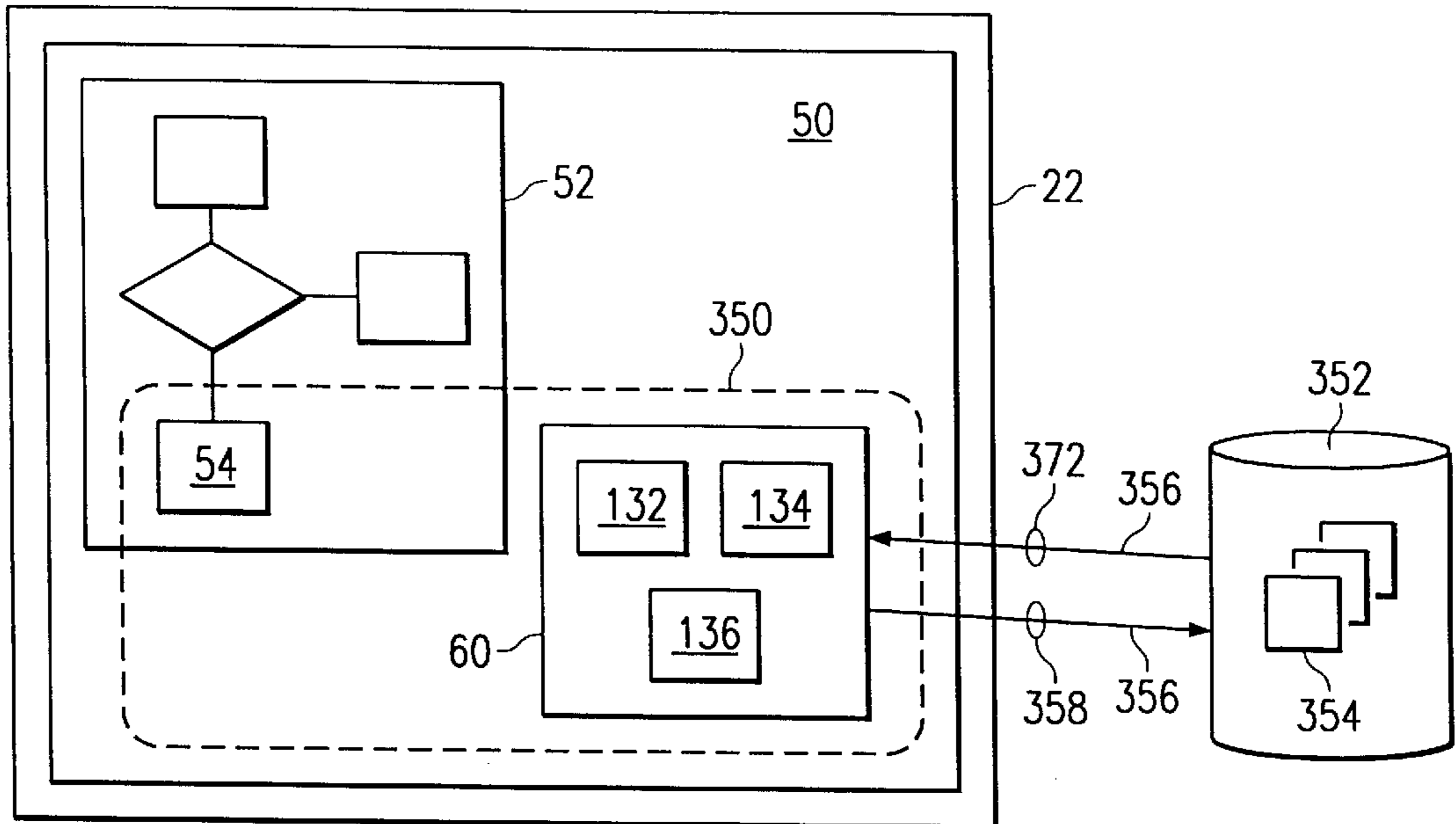


FIG. 8

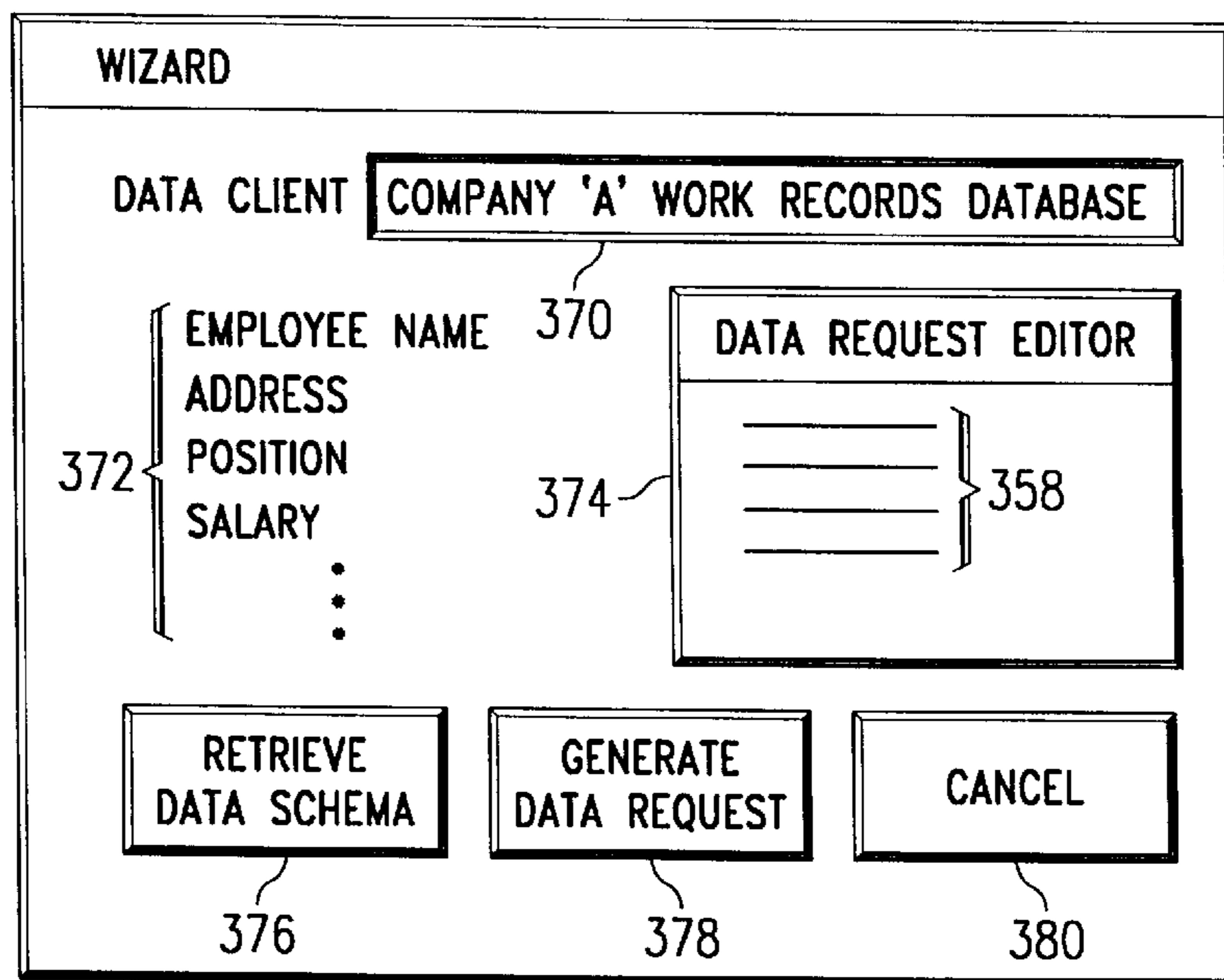
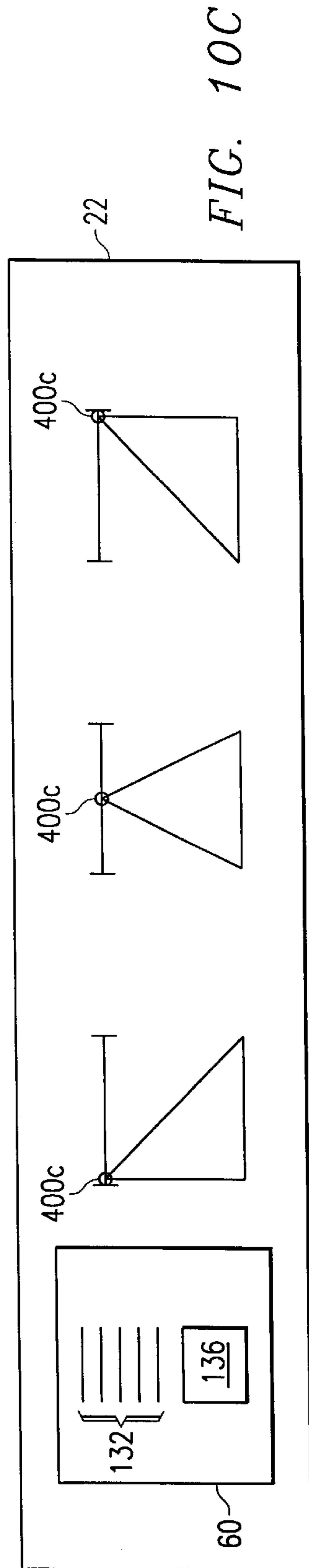
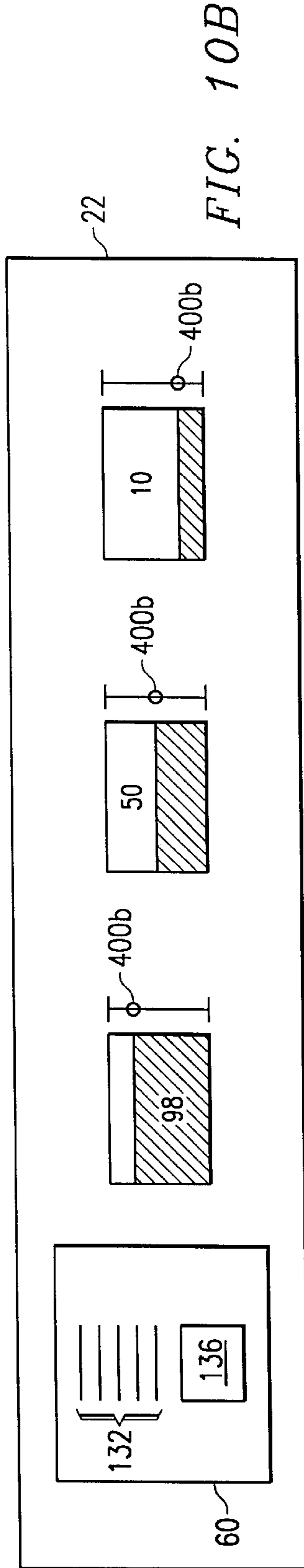
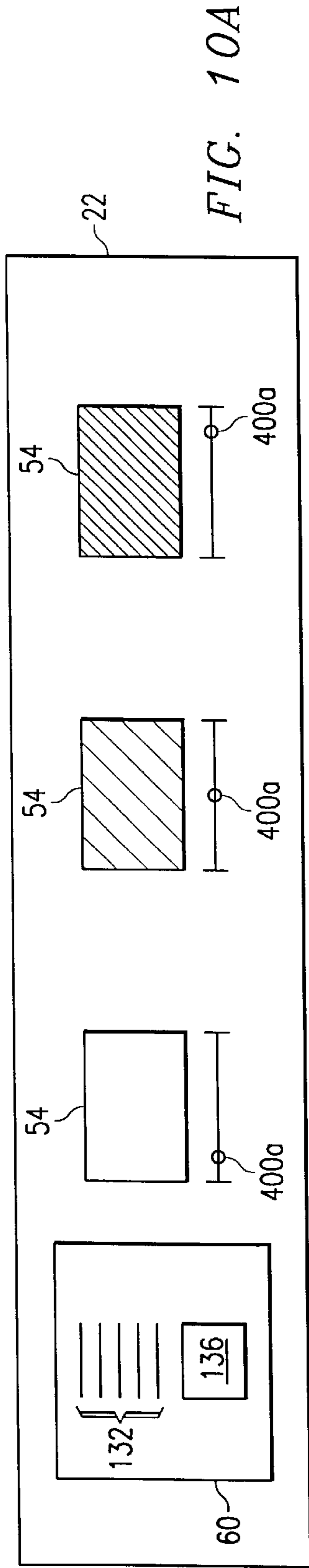


FIG. 9

134



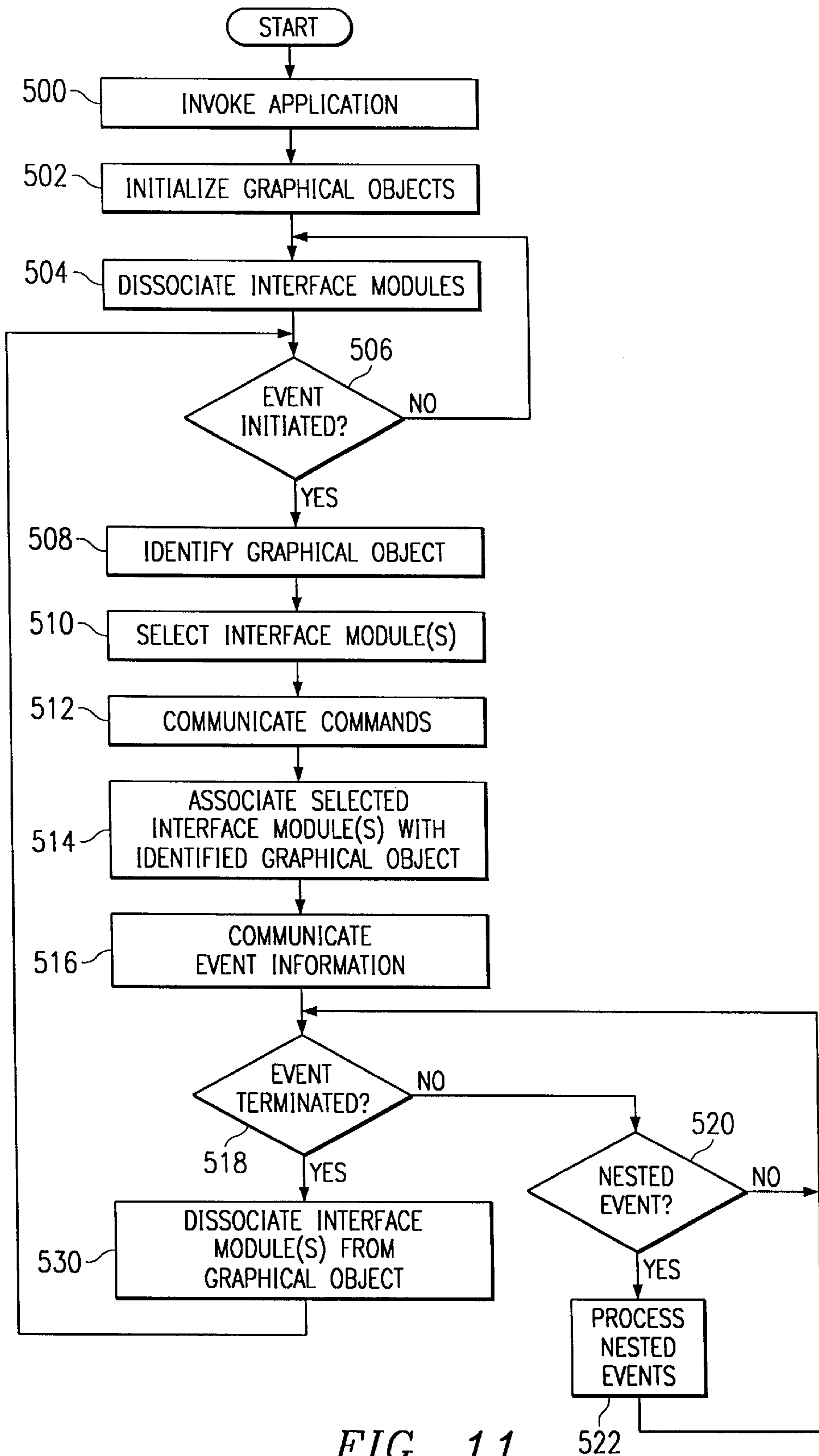


FIG. 11

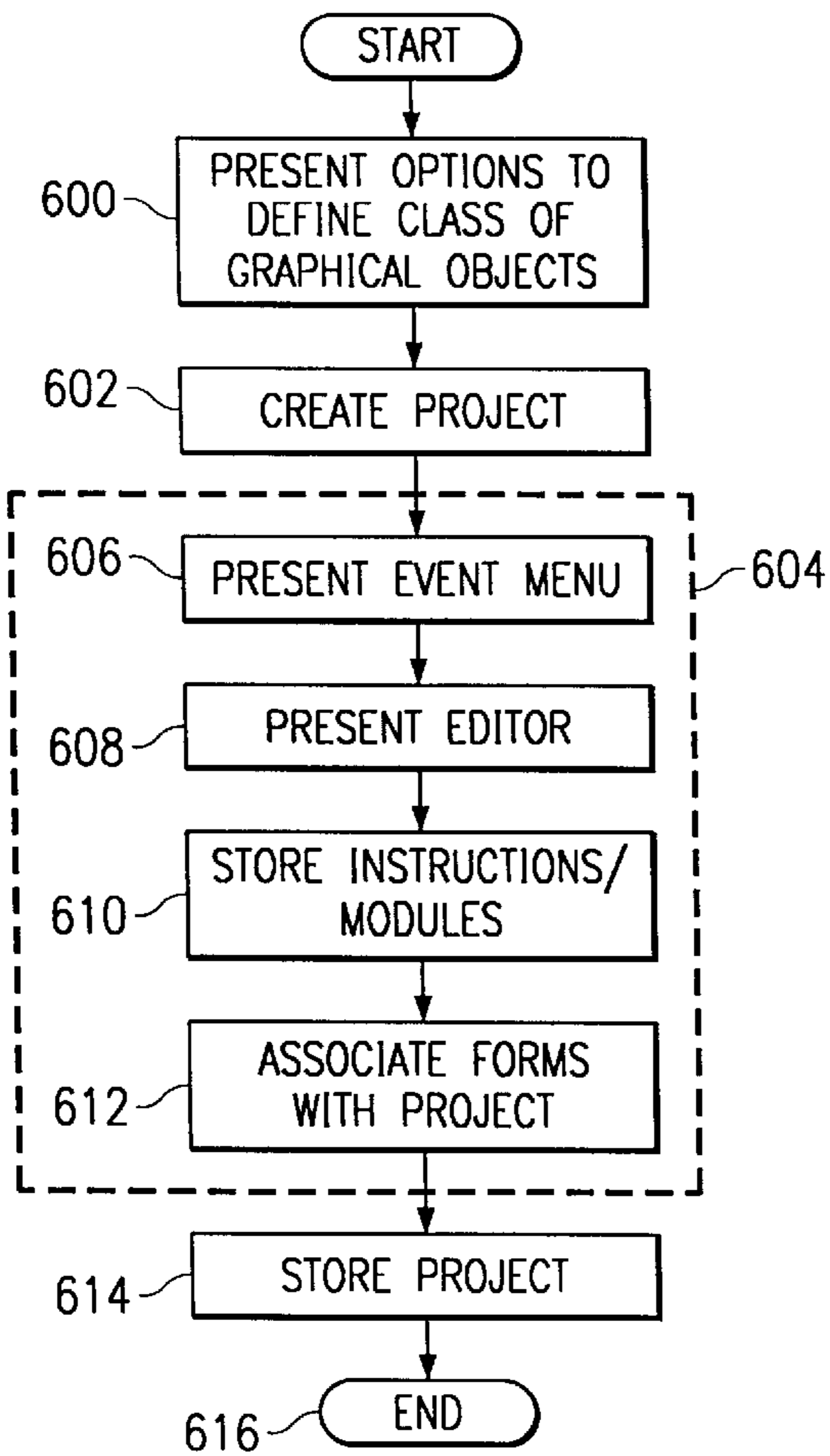


FIG. 12

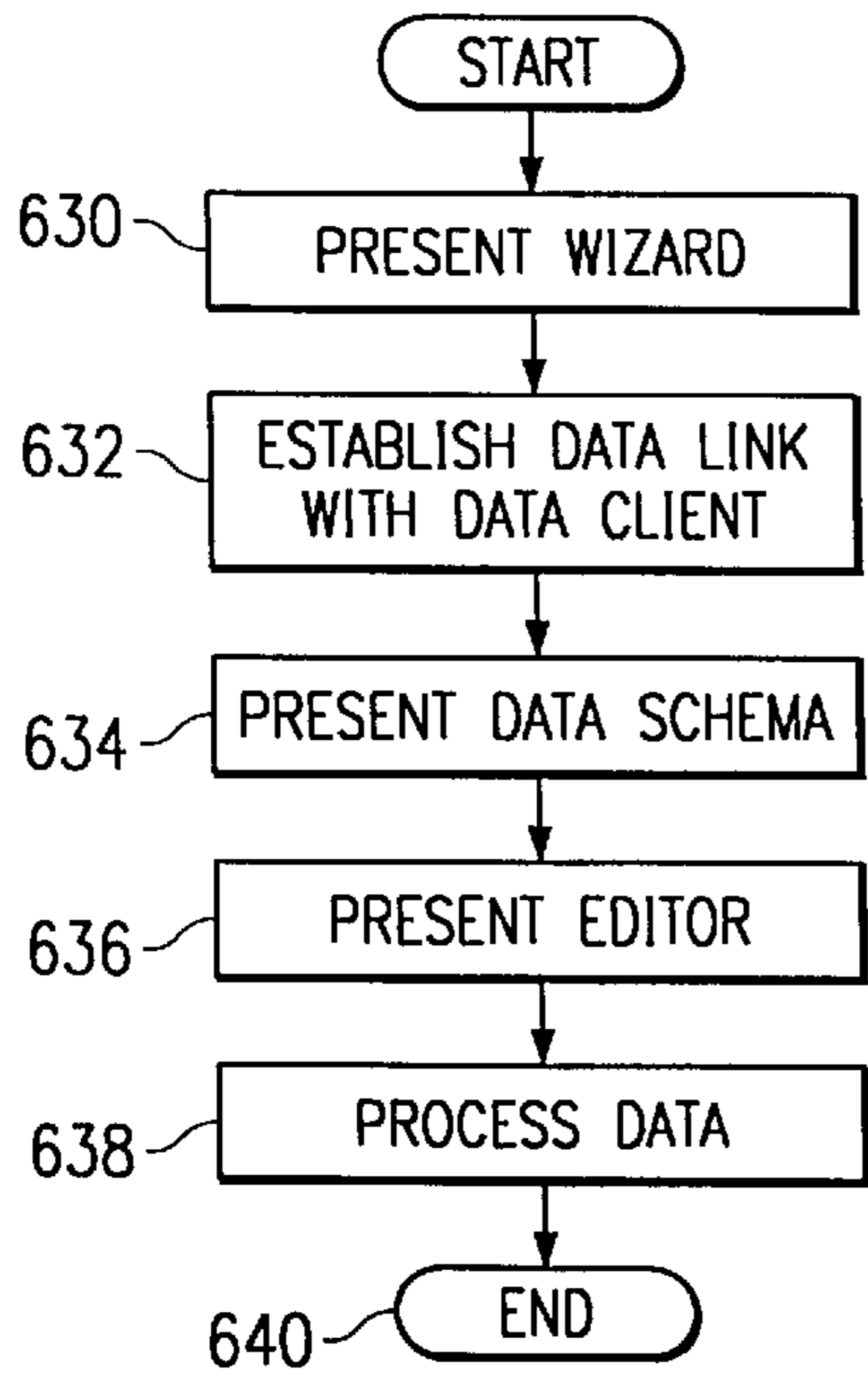


FIG. 13

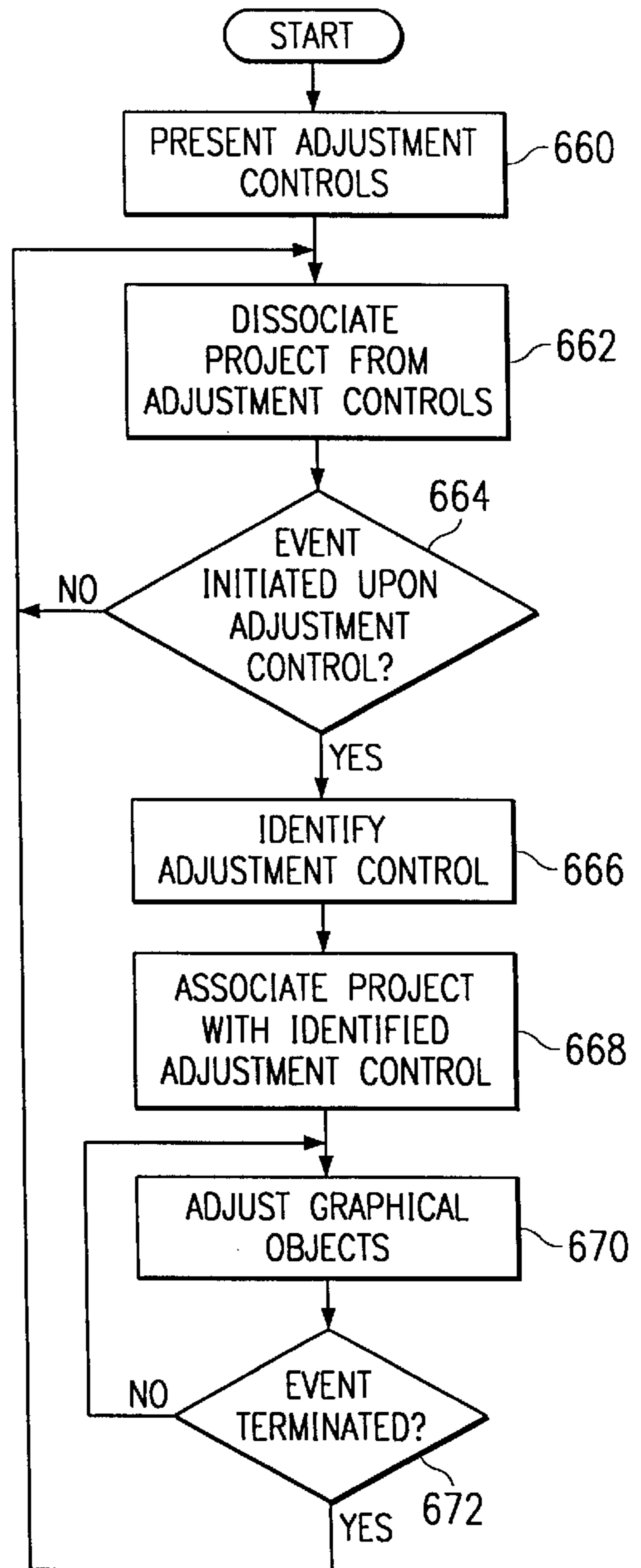


FIG. 14

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR CONTROLLING THE OPERATION OF A GRAPHICAL OBJECT USING A PROJECT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to and filed concurrently with pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/272,928, entitled System and Method for Processing an Event of a Graphical Object; pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/273,427, entitled System and Method for Processing Data for a Graphical Object; and pending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/272,756, entitled System and Method for Adjusting a Graphical Object.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates in general to computer graphics systems, and more particularly to a system and method for controlling the operation of a graphical object using a project.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Computer graphics applications include different types of graphical objects, such as documents, graphical diagrams, graphical shapes, and graphical connectors. The graphical objects of an application may be arranged in a number of hierarchical levels according to the types of the graphical objects. For example, a document of the application may include one or more graphical diagrams. A graphical diagram of a document may include one or more graphical shapes or graphical connectors.

A user of the graphics application or the computer upon which the application operates may initiate events upon a graphical object to perform associated functions. Prior attempts to process events for a graphical object require needlessly complex, duplicative, and unmanageable software and/or hardware. As a result, opportunities to define the functions executed in response to the events are limited.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with the present invention a system for controlling the operation of a graphical object using a project is provided which substantially eliminates or reduces disadvantages and problems associated with previous computer graphics systems.

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, a system for controlling the operation of a graphical object includes a memory that stores a number of graphical objects, an event manager coupled to the memory, and a project coupled to the event manager. The event manager detects the initiation of an event upon one of a number of graphical objects and further detects the termination of the event. The project associates with the particular graphical object in response to the detected event initiation and executes instructions associated with the event. The project dissociates from the graphical object in response to the detected event termination.

Another embodiment of the present invention is a method for controlling the operation of a graphical object. The method includes presenting a number of options to be selected by a user to define a class of graphical objects and presenting an event menu operated by the user to select an event associated with the class of graphical objects. The method continues by presenting an editor operated by the user to write instructions. The method further includes

detecting the initiation of the selected event upon a particular one of the class of graphical objects. The method concludes by executing a portion of the instructions in response to the selected event initiation.

Yet another embodiment of the present invention is a project for controlling the operation of a graphical object that includes an interface module and a plurality of instructions. The interface module associates with a particular one of a number of graphical objects in response to the initiation of an event upon the graphical object and dissociates from the particular graphical object in response to the termination of the event. The instructions execute in response to the event.

Technical advantages of the present invention include a system for processing an event of a graphical object. The system includes an event manager and an interface module. The event manager detects the initiation of an event upon a graphical object. The interface module associates with the graphical object in response to the detected event initiation and communicates event information defining the event to a client. The interface module further dissociates from the graphical object in response to the termination of the event so that the interface module is free to communicate event information for another event initiated upon the same or different graphical object. In this respect, the system of the present invention supports dynamically associating and dissociating an interface module with the same or different graphical objects to communicate event information to a client.

A graphical object upon which an event may be initiated may comprise one of many different types of graphical objects, including documents, graphical diagrams, graphical shapes, or graphical connectors of a computer graphics application. Interface modules may be characterized by a particular type to process events for graphical objects of a corresponding type. Therefore, an interface module may process document events, graphical diagram events, graphical shape events, or graphical connector events.

Graphical objects of a particular type may be organized in a number of classes to define varying scopes of the graphical objects. For example, a first class of graphical shapes may include all of the graphical shapes of a computer graphics application. A second class of graphical shapes may include all of the graphical shapes of a particular document of the computer graphics application. A third class of graphical shapes may include all of the graphical shapes of a particular graphical diagram of the computer graphics application. An interface module of a particular type may dynamically associate with or dissociate from any of the graphical objects of a class of a corresponding type, and process events for those graphical objects. Therefore, a particular interface module that processes graphical shape events may associate with or dissociate from any of the graphical shapes of a particular class, and process the events initiated upon those graphical shapes. In this respect, the system of the present invention generates a number of different types of interface modules to process events for any scope of graphical objects of a corresponding type.

Further advantages of the present invention include an interface module that may process nested events initiated upon graphical objects of a particular class during the execution of a primary event upon another graphical object of the class. In particular, an interface module may associate with a first graphical object within a class in response to a primary event initiated upon that object. In response to a nested event initiated upon another graphical object of the

same class prior to the termination of the primary event, the interface module may dynamically dissociate from the first graphical object, associate with the second graphical object to communicate event information defining the nested event, and reassociate with the first graphical object to continue communicating event information defining the primary event.

In this respect, an interface module may process any number and combination of nested events initiated during the execution of a primary event. A particular advantage provided by this aspect of the present invention is that by processing nested events, an interface module of the present invention facilitates the execution of enhanced instructions, processes, or functions by the clients of the interface module. In one embodiment, a set of instructions that executes in response to a primary event may itself initiate one or more nested events during the course of execution in order to perform complex tasks. For example, a client of an interface module may execute a set of instructions that initiate one or more nested events to identify a database, to retrieve data from the database, and to insert the data in a file. The accurate and complete performance of these tasks may depend upon the processing of the nested events prior to the completion of the primary event. Therefore, by processing nested events, the interface modules of the present invention facilitate the execution of complex tasks.

A particular advantage provided by the dynamic association and dissociation of interface modules with graphical objects is the ability of a user of the system to customize the behavior of entire classes of graphical objects. For example, a user may generate projects which comprise an interface module and a set of instructions, forms, and modules designed to customize the behavior of a class of graphical objects. The system provides a graphical user interface (GUI) operated by the user to define the type and scope of graphical objects to be controlled by a project. The system further provides a GUI operated by the user to create, delete, or modify the collection of instructions, forms, and modules that execute in response to the initiation of selected events upon any of the defined class of graphical objects. In this respect, a user of the system may create projects to customize the behavior of a particular type and scope of graphical objects.

Further advantages provided by system **10** include projects that perform data processing functions for a defined class of graphical objects. In particular, a project may present a form operated by a user to generate a data request that defines the data processing functions to be performed by the project. In one embodiment, a user may generate a data request to retrieve, store, or update data items of a data client identified by the user. The project performs the defined data processing functions in response to the initiation of one or more selected events upon any of a class of graphical objects defined for the project.

The project may further include instructions that perform enhanced functions in response to the execution of the data processing functions. For example, the instructions may execute to customize the characteristics or properties of the class of graphical objects in response to data items retrieved from a data client. In another example, the instructions may execute to graphically represent to a user the contents of a data client. In this respect, a user of system **10** may interactively define data processing functions to be performed by a project for a class of graphical objects **30**. The user may further define enhanced functions that execute in response to the execution of the data processing functions.

Another advantage provided by system **10** is a project that presents adjustment controls that adjust any graphical char-

acteristic of a graphical object in any manner defined by a user. The graphical characteristics of a graphical object that may be adjusted by a user of the present invention includes graphical characteristics beyond those that may be adjusted using standard control points.

Other technical advantages are readily apparent to one of skill in the art from the attached figures, description, and claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and its advantages, reference is now made to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like reference numbers indicate like features and wherein:

FIG. **1** illustrates a block diagram of a system for processing an event of a graphical object in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. **2** illustrates one embodiment of an interface module that may be used in the system;

FIG. **3** illustrates one embodiment of a project for a graphical object of the system;

FIGS. **4A–4C** illustrate an arrangement of interface modules and/or projects to be used in the present invention;

FIG. **5** illustrates several embodiments of a first graphical user interface that may be used in the system;

FIG. **6** illustrates one embodiment of a second graphical user interface that may be used in the system;

FIG. **7** illustrates one embodiment of an application operating in the system;

FIG. **8** illustrates an application of a project to process data for a graphical object;

FIG. **9** illustrates one embodiment of a form presented to a user of the system to support processing data for a graphical object;

FIGS. **10A–10C** illustrate an application of a project to present adjustment controls operated by a user to adjust a graphical object;

FIG. **11** illustrates a method for processing an event of a graphical object;

FIG. **12** illustrates a method for creating a project for a graphical object;

FIG. **13** illustrates a method for processing data for a graphical object; and

FIG. **14** illustrates a method for adjusting a graphical object.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. **1** illustrates a block diagram of a system **10** for processing an event of a graphical object **30**. System **10** includes a processor **12** coupled to an input device **14**, an output device **16**, a memory **18**, and a data retrieval device **20**. In general, system **10** supports dynamically associating and dissociating an interface module **34** with the same or different graphical objects **30** to communicate event information **38** to clients **42**. In one embodiment, an interface module **34** and a client **42** may be arranged in a project **60** generated by a user of system **10** to customize the behavior of a particular type and scope of graphical objects **30**.

Processor **12** comprises a central processing unit associated with a computer system, such as a mainframe, workstation, a laptop computer, a personal digital assistant,

or any other suitable general purpose data processing facility. In general, processor 12 executes application 22 with any suitable operating system environment, such as, for example, MS-DOS, PC-DOS, OS2, MAC-OS™, UNIX™, or WINDOWS™.

Input device 14 comprises a keyboard, mouse, graphics tablet, touch screen, pressure sensitive pad, joy stick, trackball, light pen, microphone, or any other suitable input device. Input device 14 may be used to execute an event upon a graphical object 30 of application 22. Output device 16 comprises a cathode ray tube display, a liquid crystal display, a flat panel display, a printer, a plotter, or any other suitable output device.

Memory 18 comprises a file, a stack, or any other suitable organization of volatile or non-volatile memory that stores application 22, graphical objects 30, and any associated files, tables, or buffers, in RAM, ROM, CD-ROM, or any other form of magnetic or optical storage. Data retrieval device 20 may comprise a disk drive, a CD-ROM drive, a hard drive, or any other suitable magnetic or optical data retrieval device.

Application 22 comprises a set or collection of instructions, procedures, and/or related data adapted for implementation in a suitable computer language such as, for example, Visual Basic, JAVA, C++, or any other appropriate development language. Application 22 may be a stand-alone application or delivered integral to or with other computer graphics applications.

A graphical object 30 of application 22 may comprise one of many different types of graphical objects, including a document 50, a graphical diagram 52, a graphical shape 54, a graphical connector 56, or any other suitable graphical object of application 22 upon which an event may be executed. In general, a graphical object 30 exhibits particular behavior in response to the event initiated upon it. Different types of graphical objects 30 may exhibit behavior different from other types of graphical objects 30 in response to the same type of event. A user of system may customize the behavior of one or more graphical objects 30 using a project 60, as described in more detail hereinafter. In one embodiment, graphical objects 30 may be stored in one or more files, charts, tables, or any other suitable organization of memory 18 that may be accessed by processor 12 to execute application 22.

Graphical objects 30 may be arranged in a number of hierarchical levels in application 22 according to documents 50, graphical diagrams 52, graphical shapes 54, and graphical connectors 56. For example, an application 22 may include one or more documents 50. Each document 50 comprises a graphical object 30 upon which an event may be executed, and may further include one or more graphical diagrams 52. Each graphical diagram 52 comprises a graphical object 30 upon which an event may be executed, and may further include graphical shapes 54 and graphical connectors 56. Graphical shapes 54 and graphical connectors 56 also comprise graphical objects 30 upon which an event may be executed.

Each graphical object 30 may be arranged in one or more classes generated by application 22, a user of system 10, or both. Each class defines a scope of graphical objects 30 of a particular type. For example, a first class of graphical shapes 54 may include all of the graphical shapes 54 of a first graphical diagram 52 of application 22. A second class of graphical shapes 54 may include all of the graphical shapes 54 of a first document 50 of application 22. A third class of graphical shapes 54 may include all of a subset of graphical

shapes 54 in application 22, such as all of the “process” shapes 54 of application 22. A particular graphical shape 54 that is a “process” shape and belongs to both the first graphical diagram 52 of application 22 and the first document 50 of application 22 is a member of each of the first, second, and third classes of graphical shapes 54, as described above. Similarly, other classes may define varying scopes of documents 50, graphical diagrams 52, graphical connectors 56, or any other type of graphical objects 30 of application 22.

An event comprises activity executed by processor 12, input device 14, or any other suitable component of system 10 upon a graphical object 30 of application 22. Events may be characterized according to particular “mouse” activities such as “BeforeDoubleClick,” “UponDoubleClick,” “UponMove” or any other events executed by a mouse. System 10 further supports particular events for particular types of graphical objects 30. For example, system 10 supports events that open, close, save, print, or execute any other suitable function upon documents 50 and graphical diagrams 52. System 10 further supports events that activate, move, resize, create, delete, or execute any other suitable function upon graphical shapes 54 and graphical connectors 56. One of skill in the art can appreciate, however, that the particular events listed for the particular types of graphical objects 30 is not an exhaustive list of events supported by system 10.

Event manager 32 comprises any suitable combination of hardware and/or software components to support dynamically associating and dissociating one or more selected interface modules 34 with a graphical object 30 upon which an event is initiated. In particular, event manager 32 includes processing components, program instructions, memory, and related data to detect the initiation of an event upon a graphical object 30 of application 22, to initiate the association of one or more interface modules 34 with the graphical object 30, and then to initiate the dissociation of the interface modules 34 and the graphical object 30 so that the interface modules 34 are free to process further events for the same or different graphical objects 30. In one embodiment, event manager 32 stores an arrangement 150 of interface modules 34, as described in greater detail with reference to FIGS. 4A–4C. Event manager 32 may reference arrangement 150 to determine the interface modules 34 which may associate with a particular class of graphical objects 30.

Event manager 32 detects the initiation or termination of an event upon a graphical object 30 of application 22 using link 44 and communicates commands 46 to selected interface modules 34 using a link 48. Commands 46 include addressing information for the graphical object 30 upon which the event is initiated, instructions to associate with the graphical object 30, instructions to dissociate from the graphical object 30, and/or any other suitable information and data used by the selected interface modules 34 to associate with and/or dissociate from graphical object 30. Link 44 comprises any suitable data path that supports detecting the initiation or termination of events upon graphical objects 30. Link 48 comprises any suitable data path that supports communicating commands 46 from event manager 32 to selected interface modules 34 and, in one embodiment, acknowledgments from modules 34 to event manager 32.

Although event manager 32 is illustrated in FIG. 1 separate from interface modules 34, in one embodiment of system 10, event manager 32 may be integral to interface modules 34 so that each module 34 may perform some or all of the features and functions of event manager 32. In this embodiment, for example, each interface module 34 may

autonomously determine whether to associate with or dissociate from a particular graphical object 30 upon which an event is initiated.

An interface module 34 includes any suitable combination of program instructions, interfaces, memory, and related data to associate with a graphical object 30 in response to commands 44, to communicate event information 38 defining the event from graphical object 30 to clients 42, and to dissociate from the graphical object 30 in response to commands 46. In one embodiment, interface module 34 performs these functions on behalf of a project 60. Event information 38 includes any number and combination of codes, references, classifications, or any other suitable information defining the event executed upon graphical object 30. Event information 38 may be formatted according to any suitable communication protocol employed by processor 12 to execute application 22.

Pointer 36 of interface module 34 comprises any suitable referencing, linking, or addressing information used to associate interface module 34 to an address, location, or some other identifier of a graphical object 30 during the execution of an event upon that object 30. An important advantage of pointer 36 is that when an event is finished or when no events are executing in application 22, pointer 36 (as illustrated using dashed lines) does not associate the interface module 34 with any graphical objects 30. Therefore, an interface module 34 may use pointer 36 to associate with a first graphical object 30 upon which a first event is initiated, to dissociate from the first graphical object 30 when the first event is finished, and to associate with a second graphical object 30 upon which a second event is initiated. In this respect, interface modules 34 support processing events executed upon the same or different graphical objects 30 of application 22.

A link 40 comprises any suitable association or data path that supports communicating event information 38 from an interface module 34 to a client 42. Although FIG. 1 generally illustrates one link 40 from an interface module 34 to clients 42, system 10 supports any number and combination of links 40 to support any suitable mapping from an interface module 34 to one or more clients 42. A client 42 comprises a collection of instructions, processes, or functions that execute in response to event information 38 communicated by an interface module 34. For example, a client 42 may comprise a set of instructions that executes in response to event information 38 defining an activation event executed upon a particular graphical object 30 of application 22.

Although clients 42 are illustrated in FIG. 1 as a part of application 22, clients 42 may be arranged separate from or integral to application 22. For example, a client 42 may comprise instructions associated with another application, such as another computer graphics application of system 10. In another example, client 42 may comprise instructions associated with the operating system of processor 12. A particular advantage provided by this aspect of system 10 is that interface module 34 may communicate event information 38 associated with a particular graphical object 30 to clients 42 of the same or different application to support the execution of functions across applications of system 10.

As described in more detail with reference to FIG. 3, application 22 generates a number of different types of interface modules 34 to process events for varying scopes of graphical objects 30 of a corresponding type. In particular, interface modules 34 may be characterized by a particular type to process events for graphical objects 30 of a corresponding type. For example, application 22 includes one or

more interface modules 34 of a first type to process events for documents 50 of application 22, (e.g., “document event interface module”). Similarly, application 22 includes one or more interface modules 34 of a second, third, and fourth type to process events for graphical diagrams 52, (e.g., “diagram event interface module”); graphical shapes 54, (e.g., “shape event interface module”); and graphical connectors 56, (e.g., “connector event interface module”) of application 22, respectively.

An interface module 34 of a particular type may process events for any of a corresponding type of graphical objects 30 of a particular class. For example, a shape event interface module 34 may process events for all graphical shapes 54 of application 22, events for all graphical shapes 54 of a particular document 50 of application 22, events for all graphical shapes 54 of a particular graphical diagram 52 of application 22, or events for any other scope of graphical shapes 54 arranged in a class. A diagram event interface module 34 may process events for all graphical diagrams 52 of application 22, events for all graphical diagrams 52 of a particular document 50 of application 22, or events for any other scope of graphical diagrams 52 arranged in a class. Application 22 may similarly associate a connector event interface module 34 and a document event interface module 34 with a particular scope of graphical objects 30 of a corresponding type arranged in a class.

In one embodiment of system 10, an interface module 34 and a client 42 may be arranged together in a project 60 to process events for and customize the behavior of a particular type and scope of graphical objects 30. In particular, a project 60 may be characterized by a particular type and comprise an interface module 34 of the corresponding type. For example, system 10 supports a document project 60 that includes a document event interface module 34 to process events for documents 50, a diagram project 60 that includes a diagram event interface module 34 to process events for graphical diagrams 52, a shape project 60 that includes a shape event interface module 34 to process events for graphical shapes 54, and a connector project 60 that includes a connector event interface module 34 to process events for graphical connectors 56. The interface module 34 of a particular type of project 60 may process events for a particular scope of graphical objects 30 of a corresponding type. For example, a shape event interface module 34 of a shape project 60 may process events for any scope of graphical shapes 54 arranged in a particular class.

A project 60 further comprises a client 42 that includes a collection of instructions, forms, or modules that execute to control the operation of the particular type and scope of graphical objects 30 in response to the events that are processed by the associated interface module 34. By creating and/or modifying the instructions, forms, and modules of a project 60, and associating the execution of these components with selected events, a user of system 10 may customize the behavior of a class of graphical objects 30.

A user of system 10 may create projects 60 using a graphical user interface (GUI) presented by application 22. In particular, a user may determine the type and scope of graphical objects 30 to be controlled by a project 60 using the GUI described in more detail with reference to FIG. 5. Furthermore, the user may create, delete, and/or modify the collection of instructions, forms, and modules that execute in response to particular events initiated upon the graphical objects 30, using the GUI described in more detail with reference to FIG. 6. In this respect, a user of system 10 may create projects 60 to customize the behavior of a particular type and scope of graphical objects 30 in response to the particular events initiated upon the objects.

In operation, event manager 32 and interface modules 34 enable a variety of features and functions to process events initiated upon graphical objects 30 of application 22. In general, event manager 32 detects the initiation of an event and identifies the graphical object 30 upon which the event is initiated, using link 44. Event manager 32 also determines to which classes the graphical object 30 belongs. Based upon the type of graphical object 30 (e.g., document 50, graphical diagram 52, graphical shape 54, or graphical connector 56) and the classes to which the graphical object 30 belongs, event manager 32 initiates the association of one or more selected interface modules 34 with the graphical object 30. In a particular embodiment, event manager 32 may determine the appropriate interface modules 34 to associate with a class of graphical objects 30 using arrangement 150 of interface modules 34.

In particular, event manager 32 determines the proper type of interface module 34 to associate with the graphical object 30. For example, if the event manager 32 detects that the event is initiated upon a graphical shape 54, then event manager 32 determines that the appropriate type of interface module 34 to associate with the graphical shape 54 is a shape event interface module 34.

Event manager 32 also determines to which classes the graphical object 30 belongs, and selects interface modules 34 of the determined type which may process events for graphical objects 30 of the determined classes. For example, event manager 32 may determine that the graphical shape 54 upon which the event is initiated belongs to a first class that includes all graphical shapes 54 of a first graphical diagram 52 of application 22. The graphical shape 54 may further belong to a second class that includes all graphical shapes 54 of a first document 50 of application 22. The graphical shape 54 may comprise a "process" shape and belong to a third class that includes all "process" shapes of application 22. The graphical shape 54 also belongs to a fourth class that includes all of the graphical shapes 54 of application 22.

With this arrangement of classes for a graphical shape 54, event manager 32 communicates commands 46 to selected interface modules 34, including a first interface module 34 that may generally process shape events for all graphical shapes 54 of the first diagram 52 of application 22, a second interface module 34 that may generally process shape events for all graphical shapes 54 of the first document 50 of application 22, a third interface module that may generally process shape events for all "process" shapes of application 22, and a fourth interface module 34 that may generally process shape events for all graphical shapes 54 of application 22. Commands 46 include suitable information and data used by the selected interface modules 34 to associate with the particular graphical object 30 upon which the event was initiated. In this respect, event manager 32 initiates the association of the appropriate type and scope of interface modules 34 with the graphical object 30.

In one embodiment, the selected interface modules 34 use pointers 36 to associate with the appropriate graphical object 30 in response to commands 46. Each of the selected interface modules 34 associated with the graphical object 30 communicates event information 38 to the appropriate clients 42 using pointer 36 and one or more links 40. Event information 38 defines the event initiated upon the graphical object 30, and may be used by clients 42 as a trigger to execute further instructions, processes, or functions.

After event information 38 is communicated and/or after the event terminates, event manager 32 communicates commands 46 to the appropriate interface modules 34 to initiate

dissociating the interface modules 34 from the graphical object 30. In this respect, event manager 32 frees interface modules 34 so that they may communicate event information for later events initiated upon the same or different graphical objects 30. Therefore, system 10 supports dynamically associating and dissociating an interface module 34 with any of the graphical objects 30 of a class to communicate event information 38 to clients 42.

In one embodiment of system 10, a user may create a project 60 having an interface module 34 and a collection of instructions, forms, and modules. The interface module 34 of a project 60 may process events for any scope of graphical objects 30 of a particular type, as determined by the user. The user of system 10 may create, delete, or modify the instructions, forms, and modules of a project 60 to execute in response to selected events initiated upon the determined type and scope of graphical objects 30. In this respect, a user of system 10 may customize the behavior of a class of graphical objects 30.

FIG. 2 illustrates one embodiment of an interface module 34 that may be used in system 10. Interface module 34 includes a controller 100 coupled to a memory 102, a first interface 104, and a second interface 106 using links 110. In general, interface module 34 supports communicating event information 38 from an associated graphical object 30 to one or more clients 42.

Controller 100 comprises any suitable combination of hardware and/or software components to receive commands 46 from event manager 32 and, in response, to coordinate the activities of memory 102 and interfaces 104 and 106. In one embodiment of interface module 34, controller 100 includes program instructions and related data to condition, encode, reformat, or otherwise process event information 38. Although controller 100 is illustrated integral to a particular interface module 34, controller 100 may be distributed among multiple interface modules 34 and/or event manager 32.

Memory 102 comprises a file, a stack, or any other suitable organization of volatile or non-volatile memory that stores an association log 112 and a client roster 114. As described in detail below, an interface module 34 may process nested events initiated during the execution of a primary event. Association log 112 includes information and data for each of the different graphical objects 30 with which interface module 34 associates during each of these events. Client roster 114 includes information and data for each client 42 of the interface module 34. Interface module 34 establishes and maintains links 40 according to client roster 114. Client roster 114 may be updated to reflect the current relationship between interface module 34 and clients 42. For example, if interface module 34 severs relationships with particular clients 42, then controller 100 removes those clients 42 from client roster 114.

Interface 104 comprises the appropriate program instructions and related data to associate interface module 34 with the appropriate graphical object 30 using pointer 36 in response to information and data included in commands 46 and the coordination efforts of controller 100. Interface 104 communicates to memory 102 the referencing, linking, and addressing information of pointer 36, and an identifier of the appropriate graphical object 30, for storage in log 112. Interface 106 performs multiplexing or demultiplexing functions, data coding or decoding functions, protocol conversions, device or network interfacing, or any other appropriate processing to establish links 40 according to client roster 114 and to communicate event information 38 to clients 42.

In operation, interface module **34** dissociates from graphical objects **30** until an event is initiated. In response to commands **46** communicated by event manager **32** indicating the initiation of an event, interface module **34** associates with the graphical object **30** upon which the event is initiated. Interface module **34** communicates event information **38** for this “primary” event to clients **42** using pointer **36** and link **40**. Clients **42** may execute one or more sets of instructions, processes, or functions in response to event information **38**. Interface module **34** dissociates from the graphical object **30** in response to commands **46** indicating the termination of the event.

In a particular aspect of operation, interface module **34** may communicate event information **38** for multiple “nested” events initiated during the execution of a primary event. For example, during the execution of a primary event, a client **42** of interface module **34** may execute a function that initiates a nested event. Alternatively, a user may initiate a nested event during the execution of a primary event.

The nested event may be initiated upon the same graphical object **30** to which interface module **34** is associated. In this case, interface module **34** remains associated with the graphical object **30** and communicates event information **38** defining the nested event until the nested event terminates, at which time interface module **34** resumes communication of event information **38** defining the primary event.

The nested event may also be initiated upon a different graphical object **30** belonging to a class of graphical objects **30** which events may be processed by interface module **34**. In this case, interface module **34** stores in association log **112** reference information for pointer **36**, identification information for the graphical object **30** upon which the primary event is initiated, and any other suitable information which may be used to associate interface module **34** with the graphical object **30** upon which the primary event initiated. Interface module **34** then dissociates from the graphical object **30** upon which the primary event initiated, and associates with the graphical object **30** upon which the nested event initiated. Interface module **34** communicates event information **38** for the nested event to clients **42** and dissociates from the graphical object **30** upon which the nested event is initiated upon the termination of the nested event. At this time, interface module **34** uses the information stored in association log **112** to reassociate with the graphical object **30** upon which the primary event initiated, and resumes communicating event information **38** defining the primary event until the primary event terminates.

In this respect, interface module **34** may process any number and combination of nested events initiated during the execution of a primary event. A particular advantage provided by this aspect of system **10** is that by processing nested events, interface module **34** facilitates the execution of enhanced instructions, processes, or functions by clients **42**. For example, a client **42** of an interface module **34** may execute a set of instructions that initiate one or more nested events to perform a complex set of tasks, such as to identify a database, to retrieve data from the database, and to insert the data in a file. The accurate and complete performance of these tasks may depend upon the processing of the nested events prior to the completion of the primary event. Therefore, by processing nested events, the interface modules of the present invention facilitate the execution of complex tasks.

FIG. **3** illustrates one embodiment of a project **60** that includes an interface module **34** coupled to a client **42**. As described above with reference to FIG. **1**, an interface

module **34** includes any suitable combination of program instructions, interfaces, memory, and related data to associate with a graphical object **30**, to communicate event information **38** defining an event initiated upon the graphical object **30**, and to dissociate from the graphical object **30** in response to commands issued by event manager **32**. As illustrated in FIG. **3**, interface module **34** may perform these functions on behalf of a project **60**. A user of system **10** may determine the type and scope of graphical objects **30** which events are processed by interface module **34** of project **60** using the graphical user interface described in more detail with reference to FIG. **5**.

Client **42** comprises a controller **130** coupled to interface module **34**, instructions **132**, forms **134**, and modules **136**. Controller **130** comprises any suitable combination of hardware and/or software components to determine the appropriate instructions **132** to execute based upon event information **38** received from interface module **32**. Instructions **132** comprise code, processes, or functions that execute in response to the particular events defined by event information **38**. For example, instructions **132** may comprise a first set of code that executes in response to a first event initiated upon an appropriate class of graphical objects **30** (e.g. “double click” event), and a second set of code that executes in response to a second event initiated upon the class of graphical objects **30** (e.g. “resize” event). In this respect, instructions **132** comprise “event-driven” code. A user of system **10** may create, delete or modify instructions **132** using the GUI described in more detail with reference to FIG. **6**.

Forms **134** comprise any suitable number and combination of wizards, templates, charts, tables, or documents that may be presented to a user of system **10** to display and/or collect data using any suitable GUI of application **22**, such as the GUI illustrated in FIG. **9**. In one embodiment, the presentation of forms **134** may be initiated by the execution of particular instructions **132**. Information collected by a form **134** may be stored in a suitable organization and location of memory **18**, communicated to any suitable external memory or application of system **10**, and/or used as a parameter for instructions **132**.

Modules **136** comprise a set of instructions **132** that may be arranged in a modular fashion to perform defined functions. For example, a first module **136** may perform a data processing function for a graphical object **30**, as described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **8–10**, and a second module **136** may present adjustment controls operated by a user of system **10** to adjust the color, geometry, or other graphical representation of a graphical object **30**, as described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **10A–10C**.

Project **60** further comprises an identifier **138**. Identifier **138** comprises a name, a number, an address, or any other suitable indicator that uniquely identifies a particular project **60** to the various components of system **10**.

FIGS. **4A–4C** illustrate an arrangement **150** of interface modules **34** used to process events for graphical objects **30**. Graphical objects **30** represented by rows **152** include documents **50**, graphical diagrams **52**, graphical shapes **54**, graphical connectors **56**, or any selected subsets thereof. For example, a first subset of graphical shapes **54** may include “process” shapes, and a second subset of graphical shapes **54** may include “decision” shapes. Similarly, a first subset of graphical diagrams **52** may include “flowchart” diagrams, and a second subset of graphical diagrams **52** may include “organizational” diagrams. A user of system **10** may arrange in subsets any number and combination of graphical objects

30 of a particular type to customize the classes of graphical objects **30** which events are processed by interface modules **34**. Columns **154** of arrangement **150** indicate the scope of graphical objects **30** which events are processed by interface modules **34**.

The combination of rows **152** and columns **154** define different classes of graphical objects **30** upon which particular interface modules **34** operate. In particular, entries **160–176** define the type and scope of interface modules **34** used to process events for graphical objects **30** of a corresponding type and scope. For example, entry **160** defines one or more interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of application **22**. Entry **162** defines one or more interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of a particular document **50** of application **22**. Entry **164** defines one or more interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of a particular graphical diagram **52** of application **22**.

Similarly, entries **166**, **168**, and **170** define one or more interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical connectors **56** of application **22**, events for all or a selected subset of graphical connectors **56** of a particular document **50**, and events for all or a selected subset of graphical connectors **56** of a particular diagram **52**, respectively. Entries **172** and **174** define one or more interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical diagrams **52** of application **22**, and events for all or a selected subset of graphical diagrams **52** of a particular document **50**, respectively. Entry **176** defines one or more interface modules **34** that processes events for all or a selected subset of documents **50** of application **22**. Therefore, each entry of arrangement **150** may define one or more interface modules **34** based upon the categorization of documents **50**, graphical diagrams **52**, graphical shapes **54**, and graphical connectors **56**.

FIG. **4B** illustrates one embodiment of entry **162** of arrangement **150**. Entry **162** identifies the particular interface modules **34** used to process events of all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of documents **50**. For example, subentry **180** generally identifies the interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of a first document **50** of application **22**. Similarly, subentry **184** generally identifies the interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of an n^{th} document **50** of application **22**. Each of entries **168** and **174** of arrangement **150** include similar subentries that generally identify interface modules **34** for graphical connectors **56** and graphical diagrams **52**, respectively, with particular documents **50** of application **22**.

FIG. **4C** illustrates one embodiment of entry **164** of arrangement **150**. Entry **164** identifies the particular interface modules **34** used to process events of all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of graphical diagrams **52**. For example, subentry **190** generally identifies the interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of a first graphical diagram **52** of application **22**. Similarly, subentry **194** generally identifies the interface modules **34** that process events for all or a selected subset of graphical shapes **54** of an n^{th} graphical diagram **50** of application **22**. Entry **170** of arrangement **150** includes similar subentries that generally identify interface modules **34** for graphical connectors **56** with particular graphical diagrams **52** of application **22**.

In one embodiment, event manager **32** selects particular interface modules **34** to associate with a graphical object **30**

upon which an event is initiated based upon the arrangement **150** of interface modules **34** illustrated in FIGS. **4A–4C**. In particular, based upon the type of graphical object **30** upon which an event is initiated (as indicated by rows **152**), and the classes to which the determined type of graphical object **30** belongs (as indicated by columns **154**), event manager **32** selects one or more interface modules **34** (as indicated by entries **160–176**) to associate with the graphical object **30**. In another embodiment of system **10**, event manager **32** spawns the appropriate interface modules **34** to associate with a graphical object **30** based upon the classes to which graphical object **30** belongs, as indicated by arrangement **150**.

Although the description of FIGS. **4A–4C** is detailed with reference to an arrangement **150** of interface modules **34**, it should be understood that any of the interface modules **34** in arrangement **150** may be arranged in a project **60**. Therefore, one of skill in the art can appreciate that projects **60** may also be organized according to arrangement **150**. Furthermore, an event manager **32** may dynamically associate and dissociate an interface module **34** of a project **60** with a graphical object **30** according to arrangement **150**.

FIG. **5** illustrates exemplary embodiments of GUIs **200A–200D** operated by a user of application **22** to create a project **60** for a defined class of graphical objects **30**. Although the description of GUIs **200A–200D** is detailed with reference to defining a class of graphical objects **30** to determine the applicable scope of a project **60**, application **22** may present similar interfaces to determine the applicable scope of an interface module **34** even if it is not arranged in a project **60**. A GUI **200** generally includes a collection of options **202**, an “OK” button **204**, a “Cancel” button **206**, and a “Help” button **208**. Options **202** comprise terms and conditions selected by a user to define a class of graphical objects **30** for the project **60**. Application **22** presents a GUI **200A** to support creating a document project **60** defined by a scope of documents **50**. Similarly, application **22** presents GUIs **200B–200D** to support creating a diagram project **60**, a shape project **60**, and a connector project **60** defined by a scope of graphical diagrams **52**, graphical shapes **54**, and graphical connectors **56**, respectively.

In operation, application **22** presents a user of system **10** with a selected one of the GUIs **200A–200D** in response to any suitable user activity indicating a request to create a project **60**. For example, a user may indicate a request to create a shape project **60** for a particular graphical shape **54** by selecting, activating, or otherwise identifying the shape **54** in system **10**. The graphical shape **54** for which project **60** is created is generally referred to as the selected graphical shape **54**. The following description of FIG. **5** details the creation of a shape project **60** for a selected graphical shape **54** using GUI **200C**.

Referring in particular to GUI **200C**, a user may select any one of options **202a–202e** to define a class of graphical shapes **54** for the shape project **60**. For example, option **202a** labeled “This Shape Only” supports creating a shape project **60** defined by a class of graphical shapes **54** including only the selected graphical shape **54** identified by the user. Option **202b** labeled “All Shapes In This Diagram” and option **202c** labeled “All Shapes In This Document” support creating shape projects **60** defined by a class of all graphical shapes **54** in the instant graphical diagram **52**, and in the instant document **50**, respectively. Options **202d** and **202e** support creating shape projects **60** defined by a class of graphical shapes **54** of a particular subset to which the selected graphical shape **54** belongs. For example, if the selected graphical shape **54** is a “process” shape **54**, then option **202d**

labeled “All Shapes of this Subset in this Diagram” supports creating a shape project **60** defined by a class of graphical shapes **54** that includes all “process” shapes in the instant graphical diagram **52**. Similarly, if the selected graphical shape **54** is a “process” shape **54**, then option **202e** labeled “All Shapes of this Subset in this Document” supports creating a shape project **60** defined by a class of graphical shapes **54** that includes all “process” shapes in the instant document **50**.

A user may activate “OK” button **204** to create a project **60** defined by the class of graphical objects **30** determined by the selection of options **202**. The user may activate “Cancel” button **206** to exit GUI **200** without creating a project **60**. The user may further activate a “Help” button **208** to view more information regarding the class of graphical objects **30** that a particular option **202** may define. Therefore, application **22** presents GUIs **200** to a user of system **10** to create projects **60** defined by a class of graphical objects **30**.

FIG. **6** illustrates one embodiment of a GUI **220** operated by a user of application **22** to modify a project **60** and, in particular, to customize the behavior of the class of graphical objects **30** which define the project **60**. In general, GUI **220** presents a project menu **222**, a project contents window **224**, an event menu **226**, and an editor **228**. System **10** presents GUI **220** in response to the creation of a new project **60** or the indication of a request by a user to edit an existing project **60**.

Project menu **222** comprises any suitable graphical menu, such as a pull-down menu, that identifies a project **60** with regard to the class of graphical objects **30** which define the project **60** and which behavior a user may customize using GUI **220**. GUI **220** illustrated in FIG. **6**, for example, supports customizing the behavior of all “process” shapes **54** in the instant document **50**. The project **60** identified by project menu **222** is generally referred to as the identified project **60**.

Application **22** may present a GUI **220** in response to the creation of a new project **60**. In this case, project menu **222** identifies by default the new project **60**, and a user may customize the behavior of the class of graphical objects **30** defining the new project **60** using GUI **220**. Application **22** may also present a GUI **220** in response to a request to modify an existing project **60**. In this case, a user may select one of a plurality of existing projects **60** from project menu **222** and use GUI **220** to customize the behavior of the class of graphical objects **30** defining the selected project **60**. In this regard, a user of GUI **220** may customize the behavior of a class of graphical objects defining a newly created project **60** or an existing project **60**.

Project contents window **224** organizes the contents of a project **60** for presentation to the user, and includes instruction contents **230**, form contents **232**, and module contents **234**. Instruction contents **230** comprise the instructions **132** associated with the identified project **60**. As described above with reference to FIG. **3**, instructions **132** comprise code, processes, or functions that execute in response to particular events initiated upon graphical objects **30**. In one embodiment, instruction contents **230** comprise instructions **132** indexed by the event that triggers their execution. For example, instructions **132** that execute in response to the initiation of a “Before Double-Click” event may be indexed by that event in instruction contents **230**.

Form contents **232** comprise the forms **134** associated with the identified project **60**. Forms **134** comprise any suitable number and combination of wizards, templates, charts, tables, or documents that may be presented to a user

of system **10** to display and/or collect data using any suitable GUI of application **22**. Module contents **234** comprise the modules **136** associated with the identified project **60**. Modules **136** comprise a set of instructions **132** that may be arranged in a modular fashion to perform defined functions.

Event menu **226** comprises any suitable graphical menu, such as a “pull-down” menu, that presents a list of events that may be initiated upon the class of graphical objects **30** defining the identified project **60**. In the example illustrated by GUI **220** of FIG. **6**, event menu **226** presents a list of the events that may be initiated upon graphical shapes **54**. Editor **228** comprises any suitable interface or window that enables a user of GUI **220** to write and/or edit instructions **132** for the identified project **60**.

In operation, a user may select a project **60** to modify from project menu **222** of GUI **220**. For example, a user may choose to modify a new project **60** created using GUI **200** illustrated in FIG. **5**, or any of a number of existing projects **60** listed in menu **222**. Once a project **60** is selected, a user may modify contents **230**, **232**, and **234** of GUI **220** to customize the behavior of the class of graphical objects **30** defining the identified project **60**.

In one embodiment, a user may select an event from event menu **226** and, using editor **228**, write new instructions **132** and/or edit existing instructions **132** that execute in response to the selected event. For example, the user may select an event from menu **226**, such as the “Before Double-Click” event and, in response, editor **228** presents a framework of instructions **132**, such as a “header” and “footer” of instructions **132**, associated with the selected event. The user may then write the body of instructions **132** which execute in response to the “Before Double-Click” event. Alternatively, a user may select existing instructions **132** indexed by event in instruction contents **230** and, in response, editor **228** presents the selected instructions **132**. The user may then add new instructions **132** or modify existing instructions **132** which execute in response to the event by which the instructions **132** are indexed. In this regard, the user may associate the execution instructions **132** with particular events to customize the behavior of a class of graphical objects **30** defining the identified project **60**.

A user may similarly select modules **136** from module contents **234** and modify the instructions **132** of the selected module **136** using editor **228**. For example, a user may write or edit instructions **132** arranged in a module **136** to perform a data processing function, as described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **8–9**, or to present adjustment controls operated by a user to adjust the color, geometry, or other graphical representation of a graphical object **30**, as described in more detail with reference to FIGS. **10A–10C**.

FIG. **7** illustrates one embodiment of application **22** operating on system **10** that includes documents **50**, graphical diagrams **52**, graphical shapes **54**, graphical connectors **56**, projects **60**, and a shape palette **300**. In general, projects **60** comprise an interface module **34** to associate with and process events for a particular type and scope of graphical objects **30**, and clients **42** that include a collection of instructions, forms, and modules that execute to control the behavior of the associated graphical objects **30**. The following description of FIG. **7** is detailed with reference to shape projects **60** for illustrative purposes only and it should be understood that system **10** supports document projects **60**, diagram projects **60**, and connector projects **60** to process events for and customize the behavior of varying scopes of documents **50**, graphical diagrams **52**, and graphical connectors **56**, respectively.

Shape palette **300** comprises a collection of graphical objects **30** and associated projects **60** that may be shared among documents **50** by users of system **10**. For example, a user of system **10** may select a graphical shape **54** from shape palette **300** and insert a copy of the selected graphical shape **54** and the associated shape project **60** into one or more documents **50** of application **22**. The operation of the inserted graphical shape **54** is controlled by the instructions, forms, and modules of the associated shape project **60**. In this respect, shape palette **300** acts as a repository of graphical objects **30** and associated projects **60** that may be shared by users of system **10**.

In operation, a user of system **10** may arrange graphical shapes **54** in graphical diagrams **52a** and **52b** of document **50a**. The user may create a shape project **60** for each new graphical shape **54**, or may modify a shape project **60** for an existing shape **54** using the GUIs described with reference to FIGS. **5** and **6**. The user may determine the applicability of a shape project **60** to limit its association to any particular instance of a shape **54**, to share it with a subset of shapes **54** in one or more graphical diagrams **52**, or to share it with a subset of graphical shapes **54** in one or more documents **50**. In this respect, a shape project **60** may control the operation of any of a subset of graphical shapes **54**, as determined by the user.

Referring to graphical diagram **52a** of FIG. **7**, for example, shape project **60a** controls the operation of graphical shape **54a**, which may be a particular instance of a “process” shape **54**. The operation of other “process” shapes **54**, such as, graphical shapes **54c**, may be controlled by other shape projects **60**, such as shape project **60c**. The association between shape project **60a** and graphical shape **54a** is represented by the dashed circle **302a**. The associations between shape project **60c** and graphical shapes **54c** are represented by the dashed circle **302c**. In this respect, shape projects **60** may associate with a particular instance of a graphical shape **54** or with a subset of graphical shapes **54** in a particular graphical diagram **52**.

In another example, a user may generate a shape project **60b** that controls the operation of graphical shapes **54b**, which may be a particular instance of “decision” shapes **54**, in each of graphical diagrams **52a** and **52b**. The association between shape project **60b** and graphical shapes **54b** is represented by dashed circles **302b**. In this respect, shape projects **60** may associate with a subset of graphical shapes **54** found in multiple graphical diagrams **52** of a particular document **50**.

To control the operation of a subset of graphical shapes **54** in a particular document **50**, a copy of the shape project **60** is stored in a folder, file, stack, or any other suitable organization of memory associated with the particular document **50**. For example, a copy of each of shape projects **60a**, **60b**, and **60c**, which control the operation of shapes **54a**, **54b**, and **54c** of document **50a**, respectively, may be stored in a folder associated with document **50a**. In this respect, document **50a** and each of its diagrams **52**, shapes **54**, connectors **56**, and projects **60** form an autonomous unit.

In one aspect of operation, a user of system **10** may share a graphical shape **54** and an associated shape project **60** with other users of system **10** using shape palette **300**. Shape palette **300** stores copies of graphical shapes **54** and associated shape projects **60** for insertion into any other document **50** of application **22** by any other user of system **10**.

For example, a user of system **10** may create graphical shape **54a** and shape project **60a** in document **50a** of application **22**, as illustrated in FIG. **7**. The user may then

“drag” a copy of shape **54a** and project **60a** to shape palette **300** for storage, as indicated by arrow **304**. The copies of graphical shapes **54** and the associated shape projects **60** stored in shape palette **300** are accessible by other users of system **10**. Therefore, any user of system **10** may “drag” a copy of graphical shape **54a** and shape project **60a** from shape palette **300** to any other document **50** of application **22**, such as to document **50b** as indicated by arrow **306**. A copy of the graphical shape **54a** and project **60a** inserted in document **50b** is stored in a folder, stack, table, or any other suitable organization of memory associated with document **50b**, so that document **50b**, graphical shape **54a**, and the associated shape project **60a** form an autonomous unit. In this respect, application **22** supports creating a graphical shape **54** and an associated shape project **60** to control the operation of that shape **54** in a particular document **50** of application **22**, and sharing that shape **54** and associated project **60** among other documents **50** of application **22**.

In a particular aspect of operation, system **10** maintains current versions of projects **60** copied from shape palette **300** at each document **50** of application **22**. For example, if a copy of a project **60** stored in shape palette **300** is updated, such as by modifying instructions **132**, forms **134**, or modules **136**, application **22** updates each copy of the project **60** in documents **50** accordingly. To do so, application **22** identifies each project **60** of a document **50** copied from shape palette **300**, using identifiers **138**. Upon opening a document **50**, after an event time-out, or after any other suitable interval, application **22** determines whether any projects **60** stored in shape palette **300** having identifiers **138** matching those of projects **60** stored in a document **50** have been updated. If so, application **22** overwrites the current copy of that project **60** with an updated copy of that project **60** in the appropriate documents **50**. A particular advantage provided by this aspect of operation is that application **22** maintains the integrity and consistency of projects **60** among documents **50** of system **10**.

FIG. **8** illustrates an application of a project **60** to process data for a class of graphical objects **30**. Although the following description is detailed with reference to instructions **132**, forms **134**, and modules **136** of a shape project **60**, it should be understood that the following features and functions may be implemented using the components of any project **60** for any corresponding type of graphical object **30**, including projects **60** for documents **50**, graphical diagrams **52**, or graphical connectors **56**. Application **22** operating in system **10** includes a graphical object **30**, such as a graphical shape **54**, a project **60** associated with the graphical shape **54**, and a data client **352** storing data items **354**. The association between project **60** and graphical shape **54** is indicated using a dashed circle **350**.

In general, project **60** includes instructions **132** arranged, in one embodiment, in one or more modules **136** that present forms **134** operated by a user to generate a data request **358**, and perform data processing functions with data client **352** for graphical shape **54** using data request **358**. Modules **136** which perform the data processing functions described herein are generally referred to as data processing modules **136**. Data processing modules **136** execute in response to any suitable event selected by a user, for example, from event menu **226** of GUI **220**.

Data client **352** comprises a chart, a table, a file, a database, a spreadsheet, another application, or any other suitable source of data items **354** either integral to or remote from application **22**. Data items **354** comprise any suitable organization or arrangement of information. In one embodiment, data items **354** comprise information used by

instructions 132 to perform a designated task or function. Project 60 accesses data client 352 using a link 356 which comprises an Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) link or any other suitable data link across a global computing network, a virtual private network (VPN), a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), or any other suitable communication network that facilitates communicating data between project 60 and data client 352. Link 356 supports the communication of data using Structured Query Language (SQL) or any other suitable data manipulation language used to query, to store, or to update the contents of data client 352.

In operation, project 60 spawns a wizard, a template, or any other suitable form 134 for presentation to a user in response to an instantiation of an associated shape 54, a request to modify a data request 358, or any other suitable trigger. Form 134, described in greater detail with regard to FIG. 9, supports generating or editing a data request 358 used to process data items 354 of data client 352. In general, a user identifies a data client 352 using form 134. Project 60 establishes link 356 to the identified data client 352 and determines the data schema 372 of data client 352. Data schema 372 generally identifies the type and structure of data items 354 stored in data client 352, as explained in detail below. The user generates a data request 358 according to data schema 372 of data client 352. Data request 358 comprises an identifier for data client 352, and data parameters and instructions used to query, to store, or to update data items 354 of data client 352. Project 60 stores the data request 358 generated by the user in associated memory indexed, in one embodiment, according to data processing modules 136.

Project 60 executes instructions 132 of a data processing module 136 in response to the initiation of one or more selected events upon an associated graphical shape 54. Data processing module 136 of project 60 processes data items 354 of data client 352 as specified by data request 358. For example, module 136 may retrieve queried data items 354 from data client 352 according to data request 358. Furthermore, module 136 may store or update data items 354 at data client 352 according to data request 358. A project 60 may include one or more data processing modules 136 to perform any number and combination of data processing functions for graphical objects 30.

An advantage provided by this aspect of system 10 is that a user may write instructions 132 of a project 60 to build data processing modules 136 that perform customized data processing functions on behalf of any of a defined class of graphical objects 30. The data processing modules 136 present forms 134 operated by a user to generate a data request 358 that defines the data processing functions to be performed. The data processing modules 136 perform the defined data processing functions in response to the initiation of one or more selected events upon one or more of the associated graphical objects 30. In this respect, data processing modules 136 and data requests 358 may initially be configured by a user and then perform the defined data processing functions without further user intervention. Of course, a user may later update data requests 358 to modify the data processing functions performed by the project 60.

Additional advantages of system 10 include the ability of a user to write instructions 132 that execute to customize the properties or characteristics of an associated class of graphical objects 30 in response to the data items 354 retrieved from data client 352. For example, instructions 132 may execute to modify the color, text, labels, position, geometry, or any other characteristic or appearance of an object 30 in

response to data items 354 retrieved from data client 352. Instructions 132 may further execute to update profile information of an associated class of graphical objects 30. For example, if a graphical shape 54 represents a person in an organizational diagram 52, then a project 60 may modify profile information (e.g., name, address, telephone number, position, salary, etc.) associated with that person in response to data items 354 retrieved from data client 352. In another example, instructions 132 may execute to generate reports, such as reports regarding the characteristics or properties of graphical objects 30, using all or a portion of the data items 354 retrieved from data client 352.

A user of system 10 may further write instructions 132 that execute to present in a graphical format the contents of a data client 352. For example, instructions 132 may execute to generate graphical objects 30, such as a graphical diagram 52, that graphically represents the data schema 372 of a data client 352. An advantage of presenting to a user of system 10 a data schema 372 in a graphical format is that the user may then visualize and, therefore, better understand the type and structure of data items 354 stored in a data client 352. By understanding the data schema 372 of a data client 352, a user of system 10 may generate a more effective data request 358. Another advantage provided by this aspect of system 10 is that a user may more effectively map the type and structure of data items 354 stored in one data client 352, such as a legacy data system, into the appropriate type and structure of data items 354 in another data client 352. Instructions 132 may further execute to generate one or more graphical objects 30, such as a graphical diagram 52, that graphically represents to a user of system 10 the data items 354 retrieved from data client 352. For example, instructions 132 may generate an organizational diagram 52 that represents the hierarchy of an organization based upon data items 354 retrieved from data client 352. In this regard, a system 10 may present the retrieved data items 352 in a graphical format.

FIG. 9 illustrates one embodiment of a form 134 presented to the user to support processing data for a graphical object 30. Form 134 includes a data client identifier field 370, data schema 372, data request editor 374, a "Retrieve Data Schema" button 376, a "Generate Data Request" button 378, and a "Cancel" button 380. A user inputs a name, an address, or some other unique identifier of data client 352 in field 370 and activates "Retrieve Data Schema" button 376. Project 60 establishes communication link 356 with the identified data client 352 using the information entered in field 370, and determines the data schema 372 of data client 352. Data schema 372 conveys the type and structure of data items 354 stored in data client 352 and is presented so that a user may build a data request 358 consistent with the type and structure of data items 354 stored in data client 352. Form 134 illustrated in FIG. 9 presents an exemplary data schema 372 (e.g. Employee Name, Address, Position, Salary, etc.) for a particular data client 352 (e.g. Company 'A' Work Records Database).

Form 134 presents data request editor 374. Data request editor 374 comprises any suitable interface or window that enables a user of form 134 to write and/or modify data request 358. A user generates a data request 358 by entering data parameters and/or instructions in editor 374 using any suitable data manipulation language, such as SQL. For example, a user may generate a data request 358 that queries, stores, or updates data items 354 of data client 352. A user activates "Generate Data Request" button 378 to generate a data request 358 based upon the parameters and instructions entered in editor 374. In one embodiment, data request 358

is stored in memory associated with project 60. In a particular embodiment, data request 358 is stored in project 60 indexed by an associated data processing module 136. This allows project 60 to execute the proper data request 358 in response to initiated events. A user may cancel the data request 358 by activating "Cancel" button 378.

FIGS. 10A–10C illustrate an application of projects 60 to adjust the color, geometry, or other graphical representation of an associated graphical object 30. Although the following description is detailed with reference to adjusting the graphical representation of graphical shapes 54, it should be understood that projects 60 may also be implemented to adjust the graphical representation of documents 50, graphical diagrams 52, and graphical connectors 56. In general, application 22 includes a project 60 and an associated class of graphical objects 30, such as graphical shapes 54, defined by a user for project 60 using GUI 200, as described above.

In general, project 60 includes instructions 132 arranged, in one embodiment, in one or more modules 136 that present adjustment controls 400 and are generally referred to as adjustment control modules 136. Adjustment controls 400 comprise control points operated by a user of system 10 to adjust graphical or other data for any of a class of graphical objects 30 associated with project 60. A user of system 10 may generate any number and combination of adjustment control modules 136 in a project 60 to present any number and combination of adjustment controls 400 for the associated class of graphical objects. A user may write instructions 132 in adjustment control modules 136 that execute to adjust the graphical representation of graphical objects 30 in a manner defined by the user in response to the initiation of selected events upon adjustment controls 400.

Referring in particular to FIG. 10A, a user may write adjustment control modules 136 in a project 60 to present a color adjustment control 400a. Color adjustment control 400a comprises a control point that adjusts the color of one or more of an associated class of graphical shapes 54 as control 400a is moved, for example, along an edge of a graphical shape 54. The user may write instructions 132 in a module of 136 to define the path along which a color adjustment control 400a may be moved, such as, for example, between the left and right boundaries or the top and bottom boundaries of a graphical shape 54. The user may write further instructions 132 in a module 136 to determine the spectrum of colors to which graphical shapes 54 may be adjusted. A user may write other modules 136 to generate similar adjustment controls 400 that adjust the tone, shading, hue, granularity or other similar graphical characteristics of a shape 54.

Referring now to FIG. 10B, a user may write adjustment control modules 136 in a project 60 to present a gauge adjustment control 400b. Gauge adjustment control 400b comprises a control point that adjusts a value displayed in one or more of an associated class of graphical shapes 54 to represent the corresponding fill capacity of the graphical shapes 54 as control 400b is moved along a path defined by the user. The path along which gauge adjustment control 400b is moved may comprise, for example, an edge of a graphical shape 54.

Referring now to FIG. 10C, a user may write adjustment control modules 136 in project 60 to present a geometric adjustment control 400c. Geometric adjustment control 400c comprises a control point that adjusts the geometric representation of one or more of an associated class of graphical shapes 54 as control 400c is moved along a path defined by the user. For example, a user may write instructions 132 in

a module 136 to present a geometric adjustment control 400c in proximity to a graphical shape 54, such as at one point of a triangle. The user may further write instructions 132 in module 136 that execute to adjust the position of the point of the triangle with respect to the base of the triangle in response to the movement of the geometric adjustment control 400c along a path defined by the user. Although geometric adjustment control 400c is detailed with respect to adjusting the geometry of a triangle, it should be understood that a user may write other adjustment control modules 136 to present other geometric adjustment controls 400c that adjust, for example, the radius of a circle, the length or width of a parallelogram, or any other geometric attribute of any other graphical shape 54.

A particular advantage provided by this aspect of system 10 is that a user may write instructions 132 of a project 60 to build adjustment control modules 136. Adjustment control modules 136 execute to present customized adjustment controls 400 that adjust any graphical characteristic of a graphical object 30 in any manner defined by the user. The graphical characteristics of a graphical object 30 that may be adjusted by a user of system 10 include graphical characteristics beyond those that may be adjusted using standard control points.

FIG. 11 is a flowchart of an exemplary method for processing an event initiated upon a graphical object 30 of application 22. System 10 invokes application 22 at step 500. Application 22 supports dynamically associating and dissociating one or more interface modules 34 with graphical objects 30 to communicate event information 38 to clients 42. Although the following flowchart is described with reference to interface modules 34, it should be understood that an interface module 34 may be arranged in a project 60. Therefore, one of skill in the art can appreciate that the following method to process an event applies to interface modules 34 and projects 60. Application 22 initializes graphical objects 30 at step 502. In one embodiment, application 22 initializes interface modules 34 in accordance with arrangement 150 illustrated in FIGS. 4A–4C. Event manager 32 dissociates each interface module 34 from graphical objects 30 at step 504. Event manager 32 determines whether an event is initiated upon a graphical object 30 at step 506. If no events are initiated, execution returns to step 504.

If an event is initiated upon a graphical object 30 as determined at step 506, event manager 32 identifies the graphical object 30 at step 508. Event manager 32 selects one or more interface modules 34 to associate with the identified graphical object 30 at step 510 based upon the type of graphical object 30 upon which the event is initiated and the classes to which the graphical object 30 belongs using, in one embodiment, the arrangement 150 of interface modules 34 illustrated in FIGS. 4A–4C. Event manager 32 communicates appropriate commands 46 to the selected interface modules 34 at step 512. The selected interface modules 34 associate with the identified graphical object 30 at step 514, and communicate event information 38 to clients 42 at step 516, as described above with reference to FIG. 2.

Event manager 32 determines whether the event initiated upon the graphical object 30 is terminated at step 518. If the event is not terminated, execution proceeds to step 520 where event manager 32 determines whether a nested event is initiated upon the same or different graphical object 30 of application 22. If a nested event is initiated as determined at step 520, execution proceeds to step 522 where the appropriate interface modules 34 process the nested events, as described above with reference to FIG. 2. Upon processing

the nested events at step 522 or if a nested event is not initiated upon a graphical object 30 as determined at step 520, execution returns to step 518.

If the event initiated upon the graphical object 30 is terminated as determined at step 518, execution proceeds to step 530 where event manager 32 dissociates each interface module 34 from the graphical object 30. Event manager 32 then returns to step 506 to determine whether another event is initiated upon a graphical object 30. If so, the method processes another event.

FIG. 12 is a flowchart of an exemplary method for creating a project 60 to control the behavior of a class of graphical objects 30. The method begins at step 600 where application 22 presents options 202 of a GUI 200. Options 202 comprise terms and conditions selected by a user to define a class of graphical objects 30 for the project 60. Application 22 may present a different collection of options 202 to support creating a document project defined by a scope of documents 50, a diagram project 60 defined by a scope of graphical diagrams 52, a shape project 60 defined by a scope of graphical shapes 54, and a connector project 60 defined by a scope of graphical connectors 56. Application 22 creates a project 60 defined by the class of graphical objects 30 determined at step 600, at step 602.

Execution proceeds to steps 604 where application 22 supports customizing the components of the project 60 by a user of system 10. In particular, application 22 presents an event menu 226 at step 606 to list the events associated with the defined class of graphical objects 30. Application 22 presents an editor 228 at step 608 to support writing and/or editing instructions 132 for the project 60, and stores the instructions 132 at step 610. In one embodiment, instructions 132 may be arranged in modules 136 to execute defined functions or processes in a modular fashion. Instructions 132 and modules 136 may be arranged in a project contents window 224 indexed by the event that triggers their execution. Application 22 associates forms 134 generated by a user with the project 60 at step 612. Forms 134 may also be arranged in project contents window 224.

Execution proceeds to step 614 where application 22 stores the created project 60. A copy of project 60 is stored in a folder, file, stack, or any other suitable organization of memory associated with the instant document 50. In this respect, a document 50 and each of its diagrams 52, shapes 54, connectors 56, and projects 60 execute as an autonomous unit. In a particular embodiment, application 22 may store a copy of a shape project 60 in a shape palette 300 so that the project 60 may be shared among documents 50 by users of system 10. Execution terminates at step 616.

FIG. 13 is a flow chart of an exemplary method for processing data for a graphical object 30. The method begins at step 630 where a project 60 spawns a wizard, a template, or any other suitable form 134 for presentation to a user in response to an instantiation of an associated shape 54, a request to modify a data request 358, or any other suitable trigger. Form 134 supports generating or editing a data request 358 used to process data items 354 of a data client 352 that is identified by a user in data client identifier field 370. The project 60 establishes a data link 356 with the data client 352 identified in field 370 at step 632. Project 60 presents data schema 372 of data client 352 at step 634. Data schema 372 generally identifies the type and structure of data items 354 stored in data client 352.

Project 60 presents an editor 374 at step 636. Editor 374 is operated by a user to generate a data request 358 that is stored in any suitable organization of memory at project 60.

Project 60 processes data items 354 according to data request 358 at step 638. In general, step 638 includes the dynamic association and dissociation of project 60 with a graphical object 30 in response to an initiated event, as described in greater detail with reference to the flowchart illustrated in FIG. 11. Upon dynamically associating with the appropriate graphical object 30, project 60 queries, stores, updates, or performs any other number and combination of data processing functions upon data items 354 of data client 352 according to data request 358. Project 60 further performs any number and combination of enhanced functions, described in more detail with reference to FIG. 8, in response to the execution of the data processing functions. Execution terminates at step 640.

FIG. 14 is a flow chart of an exemplary method for adjusting a graphical object 30. The method begins at step 660, where a project 60 presents one or more adjustment controls 400. Adjustment controls 400 comprise control points operated by a user of system 10 to adjust graphical or other data for any of a class of graphical objects 30 associated with the project 60. A particular project 60 may present any number and combination of adjustment controls 400 to adjust the color, geometry, or any other graphical representation of graphical objects 30. Application 22 dissociates the project 60 from the adjustment controls 400 at step 662. In this respect, a project 60 is free to process an event initiated upon any of the adjustment controls 400. Event manager 32 determines whether an event is initiated upon an adjustment control 400 at step 664. If no events are initiated, execution returns to step 662.

If an event is initiated upon an adjustment control 400 as determined at step 664, event manager 32 identifies the adjustment control 400 at step 666. Event manager 32 associates the project 60 with the identified adjustment control 400 at step 668. For example, event manager 32 may direct the interface module 34 of the project 60 to associate with the identified adjustment control 400 using a pointer 36 as described with reference to FIG. 1.

Project 60, associated with the identified adjustment control 400, adjusts one or more of an associated class of graphical objects 30 at step 670. For example, if the identified adjustment control 400 comprises a color adjustment control 400a, then project 60 adjusts the color of one or more of an associated class of graphical objects 30. Similarly, if the adjustment control 400 comprises a gauge adjustment control 400b or a geometric adjustment control 400c, project 60 adjusts the fill capacity or geometric representation of one or more of an associated class of graphical objects 30, respectively.

Event manager 32 determines whether the event initiated upon the adjustment control 400 is terminated at step 672. If the event is not terminated, execution returns to step 670 where project 60 continues to adjust the graphical objects 30. If the event initiated upon the adjustment control 400 is terminated as determined at step 672, execution returns to step 662 where event manager 32 dissociates the project 60 from each of its adjustment controls 400. The project 60 is then free to adjust further graphical objects 30.

Although the present invention has been described with several embodiments, a myriad of changes, variations, alterations, transformations, and modifications may be suggested to one skilled in the art, and it is intended that the present invention encompasses such changes, variations, alterations, transformations, and modifications as fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for controlling the operation of a graphical object, comprising:
 - a memory operable to store a plurality of graphical objects;
 - a display coupled to the memory and operable to display the graphical objects;
 - a processor coupled to the memory and to the display, the processor operable to present a form having a plurality of options to be selected by a user to define a class of graphical objects, an event menu operated by the user to select an event, and an editor operated by the user to write instructions for association with the event selected by The user;
 - an event manager coupled to the memory and operable to detect the initiation of the event upon a particular one of the graphical objects of the defined class of graphical objects, and further operable to detect the termination of the event; and
 - a plurality of projects coupled to the event manager, each of the projects operable to associate with any of the graphical objects in a particular class, a selected one of the projects operable to associate with any of the graphical objects in the class defined by the user and, in response to a notification from the event manager, to associate with the particular graphical object in response to the detected event initiation, to execute the instructions associated with the event, and to dissociate from the particular graphical object in response to the detected event termination.
2. The system of claim 1, wherein the instructions comprise first instructions associated with a first event and second instruction associated with a second event.
3. The system of claim 1, wherein the project is further operable to present a form operated by a user to store data associated with the particular graphical object.
4. The system of claim 1, wherein the project comprises a first project having instructions using first variables, the system further comprising a second project having instructions using the first variables.
5. A method performed on a computer for controlling the operation of a graphical object, comprising:
 - maintaining a plurality of graphical objects in a memory;
 - displaying the graphical objects;
 - presenting a form having a plurality of options to be selected by a user to define a class of graphical objects;
 - in the form, presenting an event menu operated by the user to select an event associated with the class of graphical objects;
 - in the form, presenting an editor operated by the user to write instructions;
 - providing a plurality projects, each of the projects operable to associate with any of the graphical objects in a particular class of graphical objects;
 - detecting the initiation of the selected event upon a particular one of the graphical objects, the particular

- graphical object in the class of graphical objects defined by the user
- in response to detecting, determining one of the projects operable to associate with the class of graphical objects defined by the user
- notifying the determined one of the projects; and
- executing a portion of the instructions in response to the selected event initiation using the determined one of the projects.
6. The method of claim 5, wherein:
 - the particular graphical object comprises a particular one of a plurality of different types of graphical objects; and
 - the class of graphical objects comprises a particular scope of graphical objects of the particular type.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the different types of graphical objects comprise a document, a graphical diagrams, a graphical shape, or a graphical connector.
8. The method of claim 5, wherein the event comprises an input event executed upon the particular graphical object.
9. The method of claim 5, wherein the instructions comprise:
 - first instructions associated with the selected event; and
 - second instructions associated with a second event.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the particular graphical object comprises a first graphical object, the method further comprising:
 - detecting the initiation of a second event upon a second one of the class of graphical objects prior to the termination of the event upon the first graphical object; and
 - executing the second instructions in response to the second event initiation.
11. The method of claim 5, wherein the particular graphical object comprises a graphical shape of a first document and the instructions comprise a portion of a project associated with the graphical shape, the method further comprising:
 - storing a copy of the graphical shape in a shape palette;
 - storing a copy of the project in the shape palette;
 - inserting the copy of the graphical shape in a second document; and
 - inserting the copy of the project in the second document.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein the determined project has a first unique identifier, the method further comprising:
 - generating a second copy of the determined project having modified instructions and a second unique identifier;
 - storing the second copy of the determined project in the shape palette; and
 - inserting the second copy of the determined project in the second document if the first unique identifier matches the second unique identifier.